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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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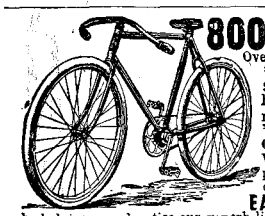

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROTEST AGAINST MANILA CENSORSHIP.

THE "round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila, drawing a picture of the military situation there darker than most people here had supposed to be warranted, has created considerable stir in all parts of the country. The press seems to be almost a unit in upholding the correspondents in their protest and in demanding a change in government policy. A large number of papers ask that General Otis be recalled, and that General Miles, General Brooke, or General Merritt be substituted. The statement of the correspondents runs as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that owing to official despatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the despatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the despatches err in the declaration that 'The situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago *Record*.
"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York *Sun*.
"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press.
"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York *Herald*.
"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.
"Richard Little, Chicago *Tribune*."

It was announced at the War Department last week Tuesday, the day the "round robin" was published, that the Administration would pay no attention to it; but the next day Senator T. C. Platt gave out a long statement, which has been generally accepted as the President's reply. This reply points out what some are likely to overlook, that the news the President receives from Manila is not censored:

"The Government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines is not confined to General Otis. The Navy Department has its agents there. The President is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our Minister to China, and by Professor Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years, who speaks the Tagalog languages, and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippine campaign is receiving the President's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources. The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth considering."

With these sources of information, the President has, according to Mr. Platt's statement, pursued the best possible course, ever since the war with Spain began. No one else could have done better. Mr. Platt summarizes his manifesto by saying that he has shown:

"First, that the President had no right, in honor and good faith with Spain, to send to the Philippines one single man more than was there, or on his way there, when the peace protocol was signed last August, nor until the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on April 11. On that day the Philippine Islands became the property of the United States.

"The facts show, second, that he could have sent to the Philippines, assuming that the obstacle of good faith with Spain had been removed, only a body of men whose enlistments expired with the proclamation of peace, and whose despatch out of the country was consequently of no avail.

"The facts show, third, that he had assembled, while the right to do so was still existent, an army much larger than his military advisers thought necessary, and large enough, as the event has proved, to maintain our position and greatly to extend our authority.

"And the facts show, fourth, that since the proclamation of peace with Spain and the passage of the new army bill he has reorganized our military forces in their entirety, and is now possessed of an army with two years of service to run, amply competent, as he and his advisers believe, to bring about the pacification of the islands.

"There is nothing for which any American need apologize in this record. It is a record of sagacity and competency. It is a record of consistent and unparalleled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey, 'Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay,' and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care are firmly advanced on the highroad to peace and prosperity."

It will be seen that Senator Platt's presentation is intended not only as a reply to the "round-robin" signers, but as an answer to the newspapers, many of them of his own party, which have been criticizing the President's conduct of the Philippine campaign. Senator Platt announces it as a fact that the native forces are badly demoralized, and will soon give up the fight if they cease to receive encouragement from American critics of the Administration.

Almost the only papers to oppose the course of the correspondents—except the New York *Sun* (Rep.), which has ignored the

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matter entirely—are the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). *The Times* says:

"In some States of this Union the statement of the correspondents' interview with General Otis will be read with hot indignation. They demanded the simple, God-given right of an American citizen to prepare and transmit 'complete reports of the situation.' He coldly refused. This is militarism rampant. This uniformed satrap is keeping things from us. He must have something to conceal. A general in the field who refuses to invite the newspaper correspondents to his tent every night to go over his plans with him, and who excludes them from his councils of war, must be looked upon as a menace to our institutions.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

—*The World, New York.*

"Yet there are or have been generals, Kitchener, for one example, and Sherman, for another, who would have packed the correspondents out of Manila bag and baggage to Hongkong, with an emphatic warning that they would have been careful to heed. The type of mind that looks upon the statement of the correspondents as something that 'will shock the country' is incapable of comprehending the difference between war and backgammon. The plain truth of the matter is that newspaper correspondents with an army engaged in actual war have no rights at all. They are barely tolerated. Nearly every military man charged with great responsibility looks upon them as a nuisance and source of danger. Every prudent general keeps a rigid hand on them. The pretense that there is anything unusual or improper in refusing the Manila correspondents permission to send 'complete reports of the situation' proceeds either from great hardihood or great *naïveté*. . . . The notion that the people also are entitled to full reports without evasion or suppressions is an outgrowth of the modern yellow-journal spirit, which respects the privacy neither of citizens nor of governments."

The Times-Herald says:

"Not since the three tailors of Tooley Street addressed the House of Commons a petition of grievances, beginning 'We, the people of England,' has there been anything to equal the vanity, effrontery, and impertinence of the statement of the eleven correspondents censuring the censorship of their despatches at Manila. In the entire outfit there is not a man, unless it be John F. Bass, who before the outbreak of our war with Spain knew a flying battery from a flying kite, or a twelve-pounder from a twelve-pound baby. . . . . .

"The American people had bitter experience of the folly of relaxing the censorship of newspaper correspondence during the campaign in Cuba. The public mind was abused and harrowed by ignorant and insolent criticisms of every military movement. Conditions were misrepresented, and a campaign which performed the miracle of driving Cervera's fleet out of Santiago ten days after a landing was effected at Daiquiri was described as a disaster and a fiasco by men who scarcely distinguished between a sutler and a trooper. . . . . .

"It is worthy of note that General Miles, who has been the idol of the critics of General Otis, does not mince words in speaking of the acts of the correspondents. 'The newspaper correspondents are in Manila by sufferance,' says he. 'They are camp followers like any other hangers-on of an army, and they are liable to be court-martialed if they transgress too far.'"

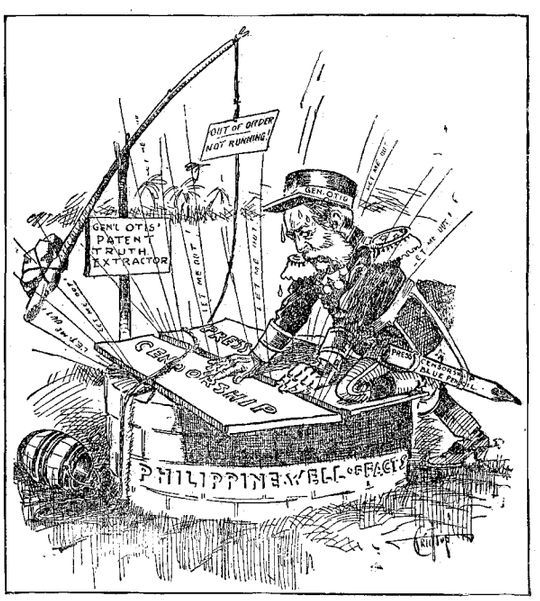
Some of the most loyal Republican papers, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the New York *Press*, do not come out strongly against the Administration's policy in the Philippines, but intimate that a change of generals might be wise.

Will the Administration Survive?—"President McKinley's Administration should not, and, we think, will not, put itself in a position adverse to the entire press of the United States and, sequently, to the people of the United States. No administration ever has survived such a position; none ever could, and none ever will.

"Such evils as the correspondents at Manila pronounce to be grave will have to be regarded as grave by the Administration and will have to be corrected. If they are not, the Philippine question will carry in it such complications as will overthrow this Administration and as will involve the choice of new instruments for the national purpose in the archipelago. The national purpose will not change. The insurgents will be put down there. The national authority will be established and enforced there. But the instruments to do it, if not supplied by this Administration, will be secured by the choice of another Administration, whether at the hands of the Republican or the Democratic Party. . . . . .

"The censorship of suppression has operated as falsification. That had resulted in deception. The deception is apparent now, and national indignation is the consequence. The campaigns of General Otis in the field may have been as successful, in the form of displays, as has been stated, but they have been failures, all the same, in long respects. The Peace Commission has made no record on which the American people can come to an intelligent conclusion. The whole thing is in a condition of muddle, and the Administration is not strong enough to stand against the consequences which the correspondents set forth.

"A new policy, new commanders, overwhelming force, and the desert of public confidence are at once necessary. Without such a change, the people of the United States will choose new instruments for their will."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn.*



GENERAL OTIS TRIES TO KEEP THE TRUTH AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

The Censorship of Vocal Organs.—"It is right that the people at home should have accurate information as to the real situation in the Philippines. The disposition of those far away insular possessions must be determined largely by popular sentiment in the United States, and it is necessary that popular sentiment be educated so that it may form itself intelligently. Congress will

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be influenced in its action by what it deems to be the wishes of the country. If the censorship maintained by General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

"It is quite possible that General Otis has permitted a too optimistic belief to be entertained in regard to the seriousness of the problem confronting him. His predictions as to the early suppression of the insurrection have not been fulfilled, and his representations as to the number of soldiers required for the work have been discredited. Making due allowance, therefore, for the natural irritation of news-gatherers at any sort of restriction upon their enterprise, it is altogether probable that the correspondents at Manila have some ground for complaint. We shall know more about this when the volunteers return home; there will be no censorship on their vocal organs."—*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City.*

Let Us Have the Truth.—"This formal indictment of the management of the campaign in the Philippines is made, it must be borne in mind, by men whose probity is unquestioned, and who represent the greatest news association in the world and several of the most influential journals in this country. . . .

"The truth, however discouraging, is at all times better than misrepresentation. If we are engaged, as we now have reason to believe, in an unpromising contest with an enemy more formidable than was thought, let us know it flatly, that we may be able to force the problem intelligently and courageously, and plan together for its satisfactory solution. If Otis is unequal to the occasion, let us send a man to the Philippines who can cope with the situation and master it. We want no more shuffling equivocation and petty prevarication from Manila. We want FACTS, and now that the true state of affairs has been revealed to us, the Administration will be wise if it mistakes not the temper of the people, but deals with them frankly, no matter how injuriously its revelations may reflect on its past policy.

"A debt of thanks is owed the patriotic newspaper correspondents who have at last shaken off the shackles of military despotism and given the nation a right conception of the task that lies before it. It comes as something of a shock, but the people are sturdy enough to withstand it, and they will see to it that different methods are inaugurated and pursued in the war of subjugation that is on their hands."—*The Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville, Fla.*

"The policy of suppression of news, of slurring over mishaps, and exaggerating the importance of successes, never pays. No censorship can keep the truth hidden long, and when the truth does leak out finally there is much more irritation than if the facts had been given fully at once. Americans want to know, and have a right to know, all that their soldiers are doing and suffering in the Philippines. They have to sit in judgment sooner or later on everything that has been done in Luzon. No censor should be allowed to keep the truth from them, and no military officers should be allowed to gull them with deceptive bulletins."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Chicago.*

"The press censorship maintained at Manila under the orders of General Otis has gone beyond the justified limits, by preventing the sending of despatches to American newspapers which revealed the true situation of affairs. The truth can not be concealed or suppressed. Newspaper correspondents who are expected to serve their papers faithfully will manage in some way to communicate the facts to them, and it would have been better to let the truth be told in an open way and under proper supervision."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

"When General Otis, as alleged by the correspondents, attempts not only to conceal from the American people a knowledge of the true situation of affairs, but even to color it and make it appear more favorable than it really is, he is taking an unwarrantable and unwise course. It is unwarrantable because this is a popular government, and except when it is clearly detrimental to their interests as at a critical military juncture, the people are entitled to know the facts fully and promptly in all public matters. It is their army that is doing the fighting, and it is they who pay the bills."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

"A campaign of deception must result disastrously. The people of the United States want the truth. They demand the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the correspondents at Manila have given the Administration something to think about."—*The Journal (Rep.), Syracuse.*

"The martyred Lincoln was not mistaken when he said it was always safe to trust the plain people. President McKinley has called for the people's voice on the Philippine question. They must know, in order that they may speak."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.*

DELEGATES TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

At the entrance of "The House in the Wood."

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SECRETARY ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

NO one, whether friend or foe of General Alger, seems to think that he should have remained in the Cabinet longer than he did remain. The Administration's critics continue to assert that he should have resigned or been forced from the Cabinet long ago; the Administration's friends defend his conduct of the war, but urge his alliance with Governor Pingree as sufficient reason for his retirement; and General Alger's friends declare that when the President surrendered to the storm of criticism, the Secretary resigned from the Cabinet "to preserve his own dignity and self-respect." Governor Pingree gave out a statement last week Friday telling of the relations between the President and Secretary, in which he says that General Alger repeatedly offered to retire, but that the President would not consent to it. On June 2, however, before the alliance with Pingree, Secretary Hay, so the statement runs, requested Vice-President Hobart to intimate to General Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President. Mr. Hobart declined to do so. The statement continues: "After that General Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. General Alger finally did hand his resignation to the President, to take effect on January 2. The President dared not face the general in a manly way and ask him to retire, and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in open and frank manner himself."

Governor Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney-General Griggs to suggest to the Secretary that his resignation was desired, and "gave my alleged alliance with the Secretary as a pretext." He adds: "I am told on the very best authority that General Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President." The governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he adds that "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'kingmaker.'"

General Alger's home organ, the Detroit *Journal*, says of his resignation:

"The maligners of General Alger have never been able to make specific charges assailing either his integrity or his competency. The abuse of him has been based on malice, hate, and partizan blindness only. When he took upon himself the duties of the office he found confronting him conditions which had been established by the traditions of the department or by acts of Congress, and which he was powerless to modify or change. War came unexpectedly. The department was unprepared. It was necessary to put a big army in the field in a short space of time. The department had neither arms, equipment, ammunition, nor supplies for so vast an army. Chaos reigned in the department, but with a clear mind and a steady hand General Alger directed the mobilization of the troops, supplied them with necessaries as rapidly as they could be produced and procured, and won for the country the splendid triumph over Spain under difficulties and discouragements which would have utterly appalled one less resolute and patriotic.

"He has been hounded out of office by the yellow journals of the East, but he will come back to his home neither discredited nor disgraced. The people of Michigan know General Alger. They respect and love him for his broad and chivalrous manhood, for his unselfish love of country, for his spotless character, and for his absolute integrity and purity of purpose."

It is noted that only three are now left of the original Cabinet with which Mr. McKinley began two and a half years ago. The portfolios and the men who have filled them are:

State.—John Sherman; William R. Day; John Hay.
Treasury.—Lyman J. Gage.
War.—R. A. Alger; Elihu Root.
Attorney-General.—Joseph McKenna; J. W. Griggs.
Post-Office.—J. A. Gary: C. E. Smith.
Navy.—J. D. Long.
Interior.—C. N. Bliss; E. A. Hitchcock.
Agriculture.—James Wilson.

COMMENTS FAVORABLE TO GENERAL ALGER.

No Foundation for Charges.—"Month after month it has been charged that the War Department has been run as a political machine, but there has been no evidence of any such abuse of power.

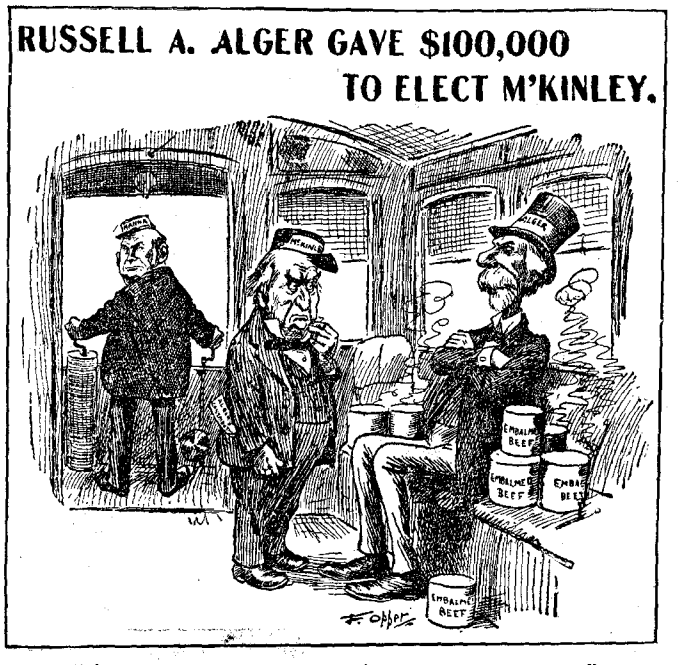
"There has not been a single specification of dishonesty and corruption in the handling of public money.

"American soldiers have not been killed by the thousands on American soil or elsewhere, by embalmed beef, bad sanitation, or any other agencies.

"In the fifteen months since the declaration of war with Spain there have not been 2 per cent. of deaths from all causes among our 300,000 enlisted men in the United States army.

"Regular army officers have been appointed to commands as far as they would go, and fitness has been the rule for advancement among volunteers, and not political pull.

"Honesty, intelligence, and administrative ability have been



"I'VE PAID MY FARE—NOW LET'S SEE YOU PUT ME OFF."

OFF HE GOES!—*The Journal*, *New York*.

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shown without a solitary exception wherever the American army has carried American authority.

"There has not been a single case of corruption brought even by the anti-imperialists against what the [London] *Times* calls the new imperial policy. The Carter case antedates the war.

"The public condemnation of Alger is largely a pigment of yellow newspaper imagination. The same newspapers which denounce Alger have not hesitated to say that Theodore Roosevelt is only honest and fearless when it pays him to be."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*

Compared with Stanton.—"The American people can not escape their responsibility by electing Alger their scapegoat. They must bear the responsibility for years of warlike talk unaccompanied by the slightest preparation against the eventuality of hostilities. They allowed the regular army to be the shadowy force it was when the war opened, and the militia to be a merely paper reserve, something that was statistically rather imposing, and in parades rather spectacular, but capable of military service only after being recast at great expense of time, labor, and money.

"We believe that ten years hence the public estimate of Secretary Alger will have been greatly softened by reflection. By that time people will realize that 'Algerism' was to a certain degree the result of the volunteer army's inability to do a lightning-change act and convert itself from militiamen into regulars in the twinkling of an eye. Nowadays everybody admires Stanton. Without comparing Alger to Stanton, we respectfully suggest to those who did not touch the public opinion of Civil-War times that they consult the files of the illustrated papers of 1862 and 1863 and study the caricatures of Stanton. They bear witness to the fact that a Secretary of War we now know to have been a great administrator was then so regarded by millions that caricaturists hit the popular fancy by depicting him as a goat who had no other idea than to butt everybody, occasionally the enemy."—*The Transcript (Rep.), Boston.*

Alger Not to Blame.—"It is only fair to ask ourselves how many other men in public life we can think of who, in his place, could have been relied upon to master instantly and absolutely the tasks, responsibilities, and perplexities with which he had to grapple. We do not hold any brief for him. He made great mistakes and sad failures. The situation was too much for him from the start. But we hate injustice, and we know that it is grossly unjust to hold Alger accountable for the age-long divorce between the staff and the line, for the conversion of department bureaus into depositories of red tape, for the retention of antiquated methods dating from before the Civil War, for the criminal negligences and follies of sixteen Congresses, or for appointments which were neither of his making nor of his suggesting."—*The Courant (Rep,), Hartford.*

His Misfortune, Not His Fault.—"In every war there is some high official on whom the people lay all the sins of mismanagement. Yet the worst that can truthfully be said of Russell A. Alger is that his job was too big for him. No dishonest acts have been traced to his door. He has been industrious and patriotic. He would have been an acceptable Secretary of War in times of peace. But it would take a civilian of exceptional powers to conduct the War Department during such a crisis as the country has just faced, and even General Alger's warmest admirers would not claim that he is in the first flight of statesmanship. The civilian secretary necessarily trusted too much to his military bureaucrats, and they undid him."—*The Express (Ind. Rep.), Buffalo.*

GENERAL ALGER'S CRITICS.

"Thank God!"—"To the people of this region and State, especially to all who had to do with the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, or with the individual-relief work performed at Montauk Point, the resignation of the Secretary of War called out a deep, heartfelt, 'Thank God!' The 2d Regiment, which went out of this part of the State, made us all know and realize the terrible shortcomings in the War Office, we saw how the Secretary of War was bent on glossing and denying the abuses that we knew and felt, and the fact that he was sustained in this by the whole power of the Administration can not be forgotten. 'War is hell' always and everywhere, but the camps at home and the transports that carried our volunteers need not have been as bad or worse than the tropical scenes of battle in their deadly work. Human memories are short, but there are some things so horrifying and repellent that they never pass from mind. None of the Springfield people who did all in their power to remedy the governmental shortcomings at Camp Wikoff can speak of what they saw and learned there without emotion. An incompetent public official is a thousand times more an offense when his lacks are responsible for such things as there took place. He is not to be excused. No friendly relationship can palliate him, and his continuance in office is not the less blameworthy because time has passed since the first keen sense of his unfitness burned itself upon the hearts of the people. The passing of Secretary Alger means very much to the people of Massachusetts."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Should Have Been Done a Year Ago.—"The thing should have been done a year ago. The proofs of his incapacity were then heaped mountain-high. Reviewing them, even the subservient and whitewashing commission of inquiry was forced to report that the Secretary of War had failed to 'grasp the situation.'

"How had he failed? In almost every way in which an executive could fail. He had vacillated like a school-girl, issuing orders in the morning only to countermand them in the afternoon. He had established army camps on sites ill-chosen, and filled them with soldiers badly equipped, badly fed, and killed by the thousand through official negligence. He had flung the army helter-skelter in Tampa, and dumped it down hugger-mugger at Santiago. He had written that amazing despatch, when warned after the capitulation of the danger that yellow fever would carry off half the men, that the troops must nevertheless stay in their pit of death, and let the fever 'run its course.' He had been forced to bring the soldiers home, but exposed them in their own land to such horror after horror of slip-shod contract and shocking neglect that the country rang with denunciation of the head of a great department of the Government responsible for such monumental blunders worse than crimes.

"That was the time for President McKinley to act, if he really wished to rid himself and his party of the incubus of Alger. Prompt and sharp decision a year ago would have retrieved, in the public mind, the original mistake of ever making Alger Secretary of War. But Mr. McKinley never decides; he drifts."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

More than Incompetent.—"The people feel that Alger's failure is not wholly due to incompetence. He would probably have made at least a respectable Secretary of War if he had devoted his energies wholly to his proper work, and had made that work his only care. His mistakes have, in many cases, grown directly out of his efforts to play politics. . . . . .

"The trouble is that Alger is, as he always has been, a narrow-minded, vengeful, and unscrupulous politician, without proper conception of the relation that a public officer should sustain to the people. He did not like General Miles, and so he would listen to few or none of his suggestions, and spared no opportunity to humiliate him. He sent Shafter to Cuba when we believe it to be generally admitted that that officer was unfitted, physically at least, for service in a tropical country. In spite of the brilliant results of the Santiago campaign, it is known that the expedition was wretchedly equipped—or at least that the army did not get regularly and promptly and in sufficient quantities what was provided for it. . . . . .

"But Secretary Alger was the responsible head of the department, and he cannot escape all blame. Nor will the country forget how skilled officers, veterans of the Civil War, pleaded for employment, and how they were passed over for inexperienced young men with 'pulls.' The country was full of officers who would have been glad to accept the most subordinate places in the volunteer army, and who, if they could not have gone to the front, could have performed most valuable service in drilling the recruits. These men could have instructed the raw volunteer officers in the practical work of caring for their men. With intelligent supervision over the volunteer regiments we should have escaped much of the disease and suffering in camp.

"But the country is rid of Alger, and it will rejoice that the Administration which is charged with such delicate and important duties is relieved of him."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

At Last!—"So long desired, so little expected, but come at last! What might have been saved to the President and to the

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country had General Alger left the War Department long before! How infinitely better it would have been for President McKinley and the American people if he had never been called to it! Whatever the obligation which compelled his appointment to a place in the Cabinet, it has been discharged at heavy cost to both President and people. Let him give a full receipt and go as soon as possible.

"Now that the War Department is to be relieved of Alger, it should be also purged of Algerism. President McKinley can not do better for himself politically than by weeding politics out of the army. There is a great opportunity for reforming the department, repairing as far as possible the errors of the Philippine campaign, and restoring the prestige of the army and of the Adminstration, both of which have suffered greatly from the blight of Algerism."—*The Plain Dealer (Ind.), Cleveland.*

A Warning to Presidents.—"The people have felt that Alger's actions as Secretary of War were often directed by personal interest and narrow favoritism rather than by the needs and interests of the public. They have blamed him for the swarm of unskilled civilians who were commissioned to do things the wrong way in the Commissary Department and elsewhere during the American-Spanish war because they had political influence. They have felt that the War Department was being run at all times for Alger and his friends rather than for the people of the United States.

"Now Alger is going out of the Cabinet. He should never have gone into it. His fate should be a warning to Presidents and to Cabinet officers that high position is not to be used to further selfish ends."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

Failed.—"From the beginning of our troubles with Spain to the moment of his final disagreement with the President, he conducted his office on political lines, without regard to the interests and dignity of the country or the welfare of the soldiers in the field. His administration has been distinguished by profligate expenditure and shameful intrigue. He has sought the punishment of his personal enemies and used his office to promote the fortunes of those who were useful to him in the attainment of his ends. He had a great opportunity and failed to meet it."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston.*

ELIHU ROOT APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE appointment of Elihu Root, of New York, to the war portfolio, made vacant by the resignation of General Alger, seems to be, with few exceptions, received with favor by newspapers of every political complexion. The following sketch of his career appears in the news columns of the New York *Sun:*

"Elihu Root was born on February 15, 1845, in Clinton, Oneida Co., the son of Dr. Oren Root, until a few years ago professor emeritus of mathematics, mineralogy, and geology in Hamilton College. Dr. Root was a man of fine taste in literature and of solid and varied learning. He was succeeded in his professorship by his son, the Rev. Oren Root. Elihu Root was graduated from Hamilton in 1864, valedictorian of his class. Altho distinguished in college by literary and scientific tastes, and proficient in classics and abstract science, he early determined to study for the bar. He taught for a year after leaving college in the academy at Rome, not far from Clinton, and then came to New York. Here he studied law under John Norton Pomeroy. He took a course in law at the New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Since that time he has practised law continuously in New York.

"The first case of importance in which Mr. Root was retained was the suit of the People *vs.* Ingersoll, in which he successfully contended against Charles O'Conor's theory that the State instead of the county was the proper party to sue for money alleged to have been taken from the county. He exhibited such readiness of resource and such a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of law that his abilities were never after allowed to lie fallow. In many of the important cases which have since aroused the public interest he has been employed. He conducted the defense of Stephen B. French, president of the Police Board, and obtained a legal triumph. He has been retained by many of the great corporations, and has been especially prominent in railroad and will cases.

"Mr. Root was a candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879. In 1886 he was made chairman of the New York County Republican committee. For a number of years he was the executive member from the Twenty-first Assembly district. He is now president of the Union League Club. He was vice-president of the Bar Association for a number of years and vice-president of the Grant Monument Association. He has been a Hamilton College trustee since 1883, and he has been president of the New England Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1894. He was one of the most prominent members of the State constitutional convention, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. He has been one of the most earnest of Republican campaigners. His name has been prominent in past years when the party was looking around for mayoralty and gubernatorial timber. He was prominently mentioned this year for United States Senator and later for Ambassador to Great Britain."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.), one of the most bitter opponents of General Alger, says of Mr. Root:

"The only question with which we have to concern ourselves is whether he is a good man of his kind, and that he certainly is. He is no soldier, but he is so infinitely superior to Alger that we have a right to expect him to institute a revolution in the conduct of his department.

"The President has done a good thing, and as long as he does good things *The Journal* is with him. He has wiped off the slate and made a fresh start. He has a right to ask the country to reserve judgment until he makes some new mistakes."

The New York *Tribune*, which does not hesitate to criticize the Administration upon occasion, does not express an approval as unqualified as some other papers, but takes a hopeful view:

"The President has consulted his personal preferences in selecting General Alger's successor, but if, as is understood to be the case, Mr. Elihu Root's private ties and professional interests in New York have not deterred him from accepting the Secretaryship of War, there is no reason to doubt that his appointment will be kindly regarded by the country. Mr. Root is a successful lawyer whose practise has been large and diversified for many years, and he therefore fully satisfies the President's desire that the new member of the Cabinet should be qualified to handle the serious legal questions which, he thinks, the results of the war have devolved upon the War Department. He has not had wide experience, we believe, as an executive in affairs of great magnitude and importance, but he is generally credited with a capacity for efficient work in any field to which he chooses to devote himself. In recent years especially Mr. Root has given considerable attention in a professional way to the course and processes of legislation, and it is possible that the experience thus gained will be convenient to him in presenting the claims of the military establishment to the consideration of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Altogether the public will hope that he may show himself to be a man of skill and resource in the conspicuous place which he has been asked to fill."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks upon Mr. Root's demonstrated intelligence, integrity, and independence as hopeful indications of better things in the War Department. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) considers him nearly an ideal man for the place. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "No man who knows Mr. Elihu Root's abilities and characteristics will have any misgivings as to his success in the post where his predecessor exhibited such a total want of it. . . . It was the service of a trained and sagacious mind, a cool and sure judgment, and a wise counselor, not at law but in politics and policies, we imagine, that Mr. McKinley sought in Mr. Root. He will not be disappointed."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), however, thinks Mr. Root no better than General Alger:

"If the War Department is in need of a very able corporation lawyer, a defender and organizer of trusts, then the appointment of Mr. Root is admirable, 'ideal.' If a man fit to direct war affairs is needed, then the selection is a bad one.

"Mr. Root is just as unfit for the place as Alger was, tho his

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unfitness is different in kind. The man wanted at this critical juncture at the head of the War Department is a great administrator or a man familiar with military affairs and requirements, or, better still, a man who combines both these qualifications.

"The appointment of Elihu Root is a conspicuously unwise one, made for personal and political, not for military or administrative reasons."

DEATH OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

THE press comments on the career of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who died suddenly last week Friday at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., pay tribute to his patriotism, generosity, and affection, but criticize his efforts to break down the faith of others. The Philadelphia *Times* says of him:

"Colonel Ingersoll had in high degree the qualities of head and of heart which endear a man to his fellows. Handsome of person, brilliant of wit, persuasive of tongue, a clear, logical reasoner and a deep student of literature, law, and politics, he had every requisite for a successful career. Brave, generous, truthful, charitable, and patriotic, he had the power to sway the reason of men and win their hearts. He was in all his dealings a living exemplification of the Golden Rule. He was a devoted husband, a kind father, a generous neighbor. Love was his religion, home was his heaven. He had no sympathy with those of his pretended followers and blatant imitators that declaim against the sanctity of marriage and the liberty of law. At the Cincinnati Convention in 1876 he delivered the most eloquent, thrilling, and effective political speech that has been made in America since Patrick Henry. At the funeral of his brother a few years later he paid the most beautiful tribute to fraternal affection of which we have any knowledge, while at the same time admitting the possibility of and expressing a tender yearning for a meeting in the great beyond. . . . . .

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

"His fatal fault was not that he was an unbeliever, but that he paraded his unbelief and sought to destroy the faith of others. He tried to tear down the dearest possession God has given His children, and offered nothing in its place. Therefore is this man's name, which should have been placed so high, written in sand.

"But we can safely leave his final judgment to Him who in His death agony cried: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' while we lay flowers on the coffin of a tender father, a faithful husband, a generous friend, an open-handed benefactor, a brave soldier, and an unflinching patriot."

The New York *Press* says:

"Probably the worst that can be said of the colonel is that he was a religious gamin. He was not of the sort who undermine the foundations of belief—no such hard work for him, thank you. He was rather the bad boy, with sunburned legs and tow hair, who 'rocks' the congregation at church on Sunday mornings and tempts the good boys off to the swimming-hole or the fishing-weir. If we press for conviction in a higher degree, Ingersoll may also have to plead to a charge of religious demagogism. Starting in revolt against only the forbidding unloveliness of Congregational Puritanism, he seems to have been led, demagog fashion, into the general unsettlement of the minds of superficial folk merely by the discovery that he could unsettle them. If not, we are driven to the disagreeable conclusion that he preached spiritual annihilation for the money in it. He had no substitute gospel, save a vague naturalism. But the more rational conclusion is that his irresponsibility proceeded from the delight in swaying large bodies of people, which actuates the political demagog. It is pretty certain that Ingersoll took little thought of the number of imperfectly educated young men for whom his clever mockery of things which they had revered made excuses for evil courses. It was this influence of his undoubtedly which caused the religious societies to combat him so vigorously and to labor so hard for his conversion. These good people were undoubtedly much worried by his life. They may calm themselves at his death. He leaves no legacy of disbelief like Voltaire, or Renan, or Strauss, or even Tom Paine. With the last echo of his mellow voice silenced, and the last twinkle of his bright wit quenched, his influence is exhausted.

"But as a man he was far less interesting and important than as one of modern democracy's methods of testing the things hitherto accepted. From all outward signs, the thing with which he strove is the soundest of all. The Disestablished Church of the United States to-day in all its creeds and sects presents the most impressive voluntary tribute of the mortal to the immortal, of man to God, whereof the world holds record. There has been at no other place and no other time in Christendom so large an example of the free and uncompelled worship of a Creator as in the land of Colonel Ingersoll's birth on the day of Colonel Ingersoll's death."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNDOUBTEDLY it is the business end of the Filipino insurrection that is in sight.—*The News, Detroit.*

ONE day some savant will discover the French crisis germ and put it under a glass case.—*The Record, Chicago.*

OOM PAUL has at least refrained from irritating the British Government by any comments on the work of the poet laureate.—*The Star, Washington.*

PROSPERITY is not when some people are making all the money, but when all of the people are making some money.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE boundary line between the United States and Canada is making so much trouble that it may soon have to be wiped away entirely.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

IT is now suspected that Secretary Gage's love for civil-service reform was the kind of affection the wicked wolf had for Little Red Riding Hood.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DEWEY hats and Funston hats are already on the market in great numbers. But Dewey heads and Funston heads are as scarce as ever.—*The Journal, Elizabeth, N. J.*

CAPTAIN DREYFUS should be grateful for one thing, He has heard nothing about the Dreyfus affair during all the time he has been away from France.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SECRETARY GAGE has himself so well trained that he sees evidences of prosperity in the movement of gold, whether it flows to this country or in the other direction.—*The Record, Chicago.*

OUR Populist friends need not remain in the dark any longer as to the real purpose of imperialism. The federal Government has been asked to charter two national banks in Manila.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

We've taken up the white man's burden
Of ebony and brown;
Now will you kindly tell us, Rudyard,
How we may put it down?
—*The World, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"KIPLING'S BARBARIC YAWP."

ANOTHER voice is raised in protest against "the Kipling hysteria." This time it is Mr. Elbert Hubbard, who in *The Philistine* (July) makes an onset upon Kipling in the amusingly unconventional Roycroft style, which, like the Roycroft books, is something unique. Mr. Hubbard admits the literal truth of Professor Norton's statement that "the strongest individual voice in contemporary literature is that of Rudyard Kipling"; but, he says, the voice to him is "often heady, and occasionally guttural." The voice has timbre, it carries, but it is not smooth, musical, nor vibratory. "The vocal spectrum reveals small trace of the refined, gentle, or sympathetic in Rudyard's nature." The writer then proceeds to tell why we have accepted Kipling with such apparent unanimity:

"Kipling voices violence—Kipling voices nothing better than that which the world has held and followed since history began. That is to say, Kipling represents power for prowess—violence that good may come: Christianity on the point of a spear—civilization dealt out with a catapult. And the reason we have accepted Kipling and gulped him without question is because as a people we are essentially barbaric.

"To a degree his vogue is due to a recoil from a sham culture and an over-refinement which certain poets who had latch-keys to the popular magazines were trying to push upon us. From inanity and pretence we turn to rugged nature. Yet civilization demands that nature be tamed, lest perforce the ethics of the barnyard prevail. To a degree we must spiritualize nature and tame the tiger in our hearts.

"Yet here comes Kipling, loud, blatant, hairy—voicing the old, old doctrine of force and violence in which we Christians have always believed; and lo! we hail Rudyard as a prophet. We hail any man as a prophet who voices the things we believe. Kipling represents the beast-like in our nature—the mob spirit—he goes in droves and hordes, making a mighty howl, and the echo of his hobnailed mirth smothers the still small voice that a few fain would hear."

Mr. Hubbard, who says that he has had "Kiplingitis" in every form from varioloid to acute, but is now immune, goes on to explain the grounds of his present opinion of Kipling:

"I admire Kipling, but well on this side of idolatry, and think I know his limitations. And among the reasons why all these screechy attempts to work his apotheosis will fail, I will name two:

"1. Kipling has no comprehension of the nature and attributes of a good woman.

"2. He has no understanding of the value of Silence and Peace.

"As to the first of these counts, let me say that all literature is a confession. We write of the things that we do know—we write of the things that fill our waking hours and haunt our dreams. Outside of this, we may make occasional skirmishes into—well, say a roundhouse, and with the help of a wiper make a list of the parts of a locomotive; and then, to bamboozle the world into the belief that we are versatile, write a story, incorporating all the locomotive parts we have listed, and let an engineer correct the final proof. We could do that, or we could write a horse story and call a trotting-horse a thoroughbred, making the horses talk, but it would all cost conscious effort, and this effort would show in the work, and stamp the whole as Class B—just fairish machine-made stuff. . . . . .

"To sum woman up as 'a rag and a bone and hank of hair' is the last word on the woman question that Kipling has to say. To him woman is a vampire that sucks the life-blood of men. He shows several women who possess a dogged loyalty and cling in maudlin fondness to the hand that strikes them; and many others of similar nature who are slaves, pets, and playthings of men; but the woman of intellect and aspiration—honest and helpful—fit comrade for a strong and earnest man, he does not know. If she existed in his brain, he would have pictured her on paper. If he ever met such a woman, he failed to appreciate her nature, and in his dreams he never conjured her forth. . . . . .

"As a writer, Kipling has wrung his soul dry for copy, and then to satisfy the demands of publishers he has gone outside and written 'Stalky Stories.' But the strong and good woman for him does not live, because his ideals are the ideals of an age that held woman as a chattel, or purchased her favors on the Rialto, thus saving the bother of supplying her board and clothes. . . . . .

"Representing an age of materialistic power and pomp, he believes in war, and is the advocate and apologist of strife and violence. And this brings us up to the second fact, which is that Mr. Kipling has no conception of the value of Silence and Peace. To cultivate the Silence means to have such an absence of fear that you find a pleasure in solitude. Only good men can bear to be alone. 'Give me solitude, sweet solitude; but in my solitude give me still one friend to whom I may murmur, solitude is sweet.' The war spirit means combinations, alliances, fortresses, bars, and loaded cannon. It means crowds, mobs, fear, hate, unrest, gloating glee, flaunting pride, boastful vanity—hell either way and in any event. Kipling's poem 'The Truce of the Bear' gave two nations a twist to starboard, by ingeniously picturing the Czar as a bear that liked a man's face and took it—first getting the man, through a shallow ruse, to lay down his gun. Thus did Kipling show that it matters not who makes the laws, if he can write our songs. Kipling did the Czar a most rank injustice in assuming that Russia was only working to get the rest of us within reach and then claw the countenance off us. . . . . .

"A clever singer of songs came to us from over the sea, married one of our fair daughters, paid a beautiful tribute to her brother—dead and gone—altho she has another left—and we have yearned toward this singer, and made his songs our litany—forgetful of their barbaric brutality—forgetful that such songs have cursed the world a-down the centuries—songs of violence, blood, and sudden death!

"Fie upon the writer! and shame upon us who have accepted his jolt-head jests and barbaric yawp for holy inspiration."

Yankee Doodle as a Medieval Papal Chant.—

"Yankee Doodle" can not be claimed as the exclusive property of the Yankee race. According to a writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, it has had a long and varied history. He says:

"'Yankee Doodle' is one of the oldest songs in the world and at different periods of an unparalleled career has belonged to England, to the once vast empire of Holland, and to the Roman Catholic Church, where it probably originated, somewhere about the year 1200 A.D. If you happen to be a musician and do not believe that such an undignified ditty could ever have been intended for religious purposes, play it over on a pipe organ very simply and slowly, and as the majesty of a grand old papal chant fills your soul, all your doubts will vanish away.

"Several hundred years ago the good people of Holland thought so much of 'Yankee Doodle' that they adopted the tune for the harvest song and made up new words for it. Mary Mapes Dodge gives one of the verses in 'Hans Brinker':

Yanker didee dudle down,
Didee dudel launter,
Yankee viver voover vown,
Botermelt und taunter.

"Soon after being first sung, this quaint verse became so popular among all classes in Holland that it became a truly national song. It was sung in livelier time than the old chant which it supplanted.

"One of the latest and aptest historical—if least literary—versions of 'Yankee Doodle' is a stanza said to have been sung by some of the Rough Riders in Cuba after the surrender of Santiago. It ran something like this:

Yankee Doodle came to town
Wearing striped pants on,
But Spain she saw so many stars
That now they need expansion.

"'Yankee Doodle' has already belonged to the three great families of the Caucasian race [*sic*]—the Latin, the Teutonic, and the Anglo-Saxon. In seven centuries it has been carried into the heart of four of the greatest political powers of history."

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FAMOUS LITERARY MEN IN CARICATURE.

ONE of the most deft and subtile of caricaturists was Carlo Pellegrini, who under the pseudonym of "Ape" for many years contributed to *Vanity Fair*. Some of his best caricatures have lately been republished, and form the basis of an interesting article on the art of caricature in *The Academy* (June 24), which reproduces several of the most striking of his literary portraits, together with one or two by other hands. Of caricature as a fine art the writer says:

"With most persons, who have no time for elaborate distinction, the word 'caricature' covers any humorous portrait; but it has, of course, a finer and more exact meaning than that. The dictionary defines it as 'a figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.' Yet this hardly expresses everything. We have seen many drawings in which beauties were concealed and blemishes exaggerated that still did not deserve to be called caricatures. The true caricature is more. In the hands of a master, it is a portrait of a man as he is. The ordinary portrait, whether a painting or photograph, shows the sitter at his best, self-conscious, in special clothes, with features formed to suit the occasion. The caricature is merciless, but not necessarily cruel. It allows no affectations—unless they are in the nature of a man, and then it allows little else. It is not the result of any sitting, but the summary of long acquaintance. It permits just enough emphasis to make its critical, autobiographical point, but otherwise it is realistic."

1
"THE JUNIOR AMBASSADOR" (LORD BEACONSFIELD). JULY 2, 1878.
2
"BEFORE SUNRISE" (MR. SWINBURNE). NOVEMBER 21, 1874.
3
"THE DIOGENES OF THE MODERN CORINTHIANS WITHOUT HIS TUB" (THOMAS CARLYLE). OCTOBER 22, 1870.
4
"THE REALISATION OF THE IDEAL" (MR. RUSKIN). FEBRUARY 17, 1872.
5
"THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW." (MR. JOHN MORLEY). NOVEMBER 30, 1878.
6
"GREEK" (BENJAMIN JOWETT). FEBRUARY 26, 1876.
7
"I SAY, THE CRITIC MUST KEEP OUT OF THE REGION OF IMMEDIATE PRACTICE". (MATTHEW ARNOLD). NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

Pellegrini was an Italian, and therefore peculiarly adapted by heredity to express the delicacy of shading and subtilty of suggestion which are necessary for the highest success in this art. Says the writer:

"To his skill with the pencil he added that instinct which plays a larger part in the composition of a genius than any amount of taking pains can. With every one he was not equally successful; but his best caricatures are superb, instinct carrying him straight to the heart of the matter. Look, for instance, at the Disraeli, one of the seven *Vanity Fair* cartoons which we reproduce in black and white. Even in that medium—for which it was not intended—and many times reduced, it is still convincing. Cynicism, race, diplomatic craft, power, the vein of dandyism—all are there. Pellegrini had a great subject, and he rose to it. His Mr. Swinburne is less profound, and in the Carlyle and the Ruskin criticism is sacrificed to comic effect. Pellegrini, it must be remembered, was a *flaneur*, a haunter of cafés, and the father of cigarette-smoking in this country, and it is natural that it should please him to make the Sage of Chelsea grotesque and the Sage of Brantwood ridiculous. Similarly, he did not quite rise to Mr. John Morley. And yet how good they are, still!—the Carlyle has something of the melancholy of his best portraits. The fantasia on Jowett, played by Mr. Leslie Ward, whose pseudonym is 'Spy,' is among that clever artist's best work. But here again we miss profundity. The caricaturist, however, is at liberty to confine his energies to one aspect of a man, and, if we miss the wiser and more serious side of Jowett from this picture, the benign and dapper 'Jowler' is there to the life. The Matthew Arnold is unsigned, and we are unaware of its artist; but it is very rich. Confidence and the knowledge of intellectual superiority are both indicated. And there is also mischief, a necessary quality in the caricaturist."

Hall Caine and Literary "Plagiarism."—Mr. Hall Caine maintains a contemptuous silence in reference to the request that he explain the strikingly close resemblance between a paragraph in "The Christian" and one in a book by Dean Swift (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22). Mr. William L. Alden, the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, says of this bit of gossip, which is just now a midsummer day's wonder in London literary circles:

"Those people—and there are many thousands of them—who fancy that an author who is so prolific and so successful as Mr. Hall Caine would be capable of the folly of plagiarism would never accept what is unquestionably the true explanation of the resemblance between the two paragraphs referred to. That Mr. Caine could not have written his paragraph without having previously read that of Dean Swift seems certain. But that he remembered the Swift paragraph and deliberately copied it is incredible. The explanation undoubtedly is that he had read the Swift paragraph and had so utterly forgotten its origin that he wrote his own paragraph in perfect good faith, imagining that it was wholly his own. I have known precisely such cases. I knew a man who wrote a poem that he could have sworn was entirely original, and when the editor to whom it was submitted pointed out that it bore a close resemblance to one of Owen Meredith's poems, the man was indignant. He was absolutely certain that the poem was wholly his own, and, moreover, he had no recollection of ever having read the volume of Owen Meredith in which the poem referred to by the editor had appeared. However, the man procured the volume and found that the editor was right. The resemblance in subject and treatment between his own verses and those of Meredith was so close that no one could read the

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former without charging the writer with plagiarism. The explanation was that the man read Meredith's poem and that it had sunk into his memory. In course of time he had completely forgotten it, as he supposed, and when one day something happened which suggested the same subject to him, he wrote a poem, which virtually reproduced that of Meredith.

"Since this case and one or two others came to my knowledge, I have been slow to accuse any man of plagiarism, unless he had copied the exact words of another writer. Mr. Hall Caine is not one of my favorite authors. Indeed, I have so far been entirely unable to read 'The Christian.' But that Mr. Caine is capable of the inconceivable folly of plagiarism is simply unthinkable. To imagine that he knowingly copied the essence of what Swift had previously written is as absurd as the suggestion made some time ago that Mr. Kipling owed the idea of his 'Brushwood Boy' to Du Maurier's 'Peter Ibbetson.'"

A POEM WHICH WAS MISTAKEN FOR BROWNING'S.

IT is no small honor to write a poem that could be extensively and admiringly quoted for many years as the work of Robert Browning. Such an honor befel a young woman some years ago —Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister of Fordham, N. Y. Miss Browning, who was not much more than a girl at the time, assisted her father in his religious work, and upon one occasion, in 1879, she had endeavored to bring comfort to a mother who, like another Monica, was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children. Their conversation together left a deep impression on Miss Browning's mind, and upon her return to her home she wrote the following verses, which since then have been so widely printed and quoted under the title "Sometime, Somewhere":

"Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, sometime, somewhere!

"Unanswered yet—tho when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,
For God will answer you, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God *forever stand;*
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
'*Have faith in God!*' It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Nay do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer,
And glory shall descend, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the Rock,
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, 'It shall be done, sometime, somewhere.'"

It is of course unlikely that the student of Robert Browning would find in these limpid lines the characteristics of the author of "Sordello," altho on occasion Browning could write as limpidly. The poem, however, has a curious history. It was printed, we are told by a writer in *The Presbyterian Journal*, at the desire of the lady already mentioned, that it might "be sent out to cheer and comfort other mourning hearts." It first appeared in *The Christian Standard* in May, 1880, over the signature "F. G. Browning." Shortly afterward it was copied in *The Christian Advance*, and was there attributed to Robert Browning. Later, another paper, *The Methodist Review*, in an elaborate article on Robert Browning, mentioned this poem as an evidence of his ripened spiritual culture. Some years subsequently, Miss Browning, who in the mean time had married and had become Mrs. Burroughs, of Poughkeepsie, had, in company with the very friend for whom the verses were originally written, the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience by request joining in the recital of the last stanza. The two unknown authors of the poem doubtless enjoyed a reward of authorship not often matched in literary experience.

THE CHANCES OF NEW WRITERS.

THE old question as to whether new writers have a fair chance of obtaining recognition in the magazines or whether those mysterious sanctums are controlled by "a ring" is being threshed over anew, and from the figures given by a recent writer on this subject, Mr. Crittendon Marriott, the outlook certainly is not one to discourage any one who possesses undoubted merit. Says Mr. Marriott (in *The Critic*, July):

"Various arguments pro and con have been advanced, but no one, so far as known, has as yet offered any statistical proof on the subject. Mere assertions from either side amount to little, because they are supposed to be prejudiced or interested, and even those of a recent writer who examined the pages of the magazines for last December, and found that most of the names were unfamiliar, can not be taken as conclusive. Yet absolute proof exists and has existed for some time past—proof, too, that is open to all and is easily obtained. Subject indices of the contents of practically all the magazines of this country and of England for the last fifty years are in existence, and author indices of the same articles have been prepared annually ever since 1891. The volume for 1898 is not yet out, but even without it there are six volumes in print, quite enough on which to base an extremely accurate estimate of the value to an author of former writings. The indices in question give the names of practically all the authors of all the articles in all the magazines of the United States and England. In 1892 111 magazines were indexed; since then the number has steadily increased until in 1897 they numbered 141, an annual increase of five per cent. in the number indexed. Some of the more ephemeral and recent magazines of light fiction may have been omitted, but they are very few. Every article printed during the last six years that amounts to anything is to be found there.

"If we examine the 1897 volume, we find 65 pages of fine print in the authors' index, containing 5,900 names, of which about 1,100 are those of authors whose principal work was fiction, while 4,800 are those of authors who have treated of religion, science, travels, histories, essays, and the like. The qualifying adjective 'principal' is used because quite a number of fiction writers have occasionally written more or less fact, while a goodly portion of the fact writers have written more or less fiction. Now if we go over the five preceding volumes, from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, we shall find just what part previous publication played in securing a hearing for these 4,800 writers of fact and these 1,100 writers of fiction. Of course it would be a tremendous task to go through all these pages of fine print in all these volumes, but it is comparatively easy to examine a sufficient proportion of them to obtain figures which, by simple rule of three, will give us the facts for the whole. Accordingly, let us take the authors whose names figure on the first five full pages in the 1897 volume, and look up their previous records. We find that these five pages contain the names of 367 writers of fact and 87 writers of fiction. Of these, 154 of the former and 30 of the latter are absolutely new writers, who have not appeared in a magazine for five years and have probably never before appeared in one. We also find that 82 of the former and 14 of the latter have had just one former article printed, and are therefore practically new writers. That is to say, about two thirds of the fact writers and one half of the fiction writers of 1897 were either absolutely new or had had only one previous article accepted. This seems to show that the chance of the new writer is very good.

"Let us go farther. We find that 101 of these fact writers and 30 of these fiction writers for 1897 have had from two to six articles each published within the five preceding years. Of the re-

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mainder, 36 fact and 12 fiction writers have had from 7 to 25 articles each, and 3 fact writers have had from 25 to 40 each. One other, Grant Allen, has had more than 60 articles, about equally divided between fact and fiction. No one in the five pages can touch his record, altho probably there are others equally large farther on in the index.

"Putting these findings in the form of percentages, we ascertain that the following facts existed in 1897:

"Fiction writers, about one fifth of the whole: absolutely new writers, 35 per cent.; nearly new, 15 per cent.; fairly old, 35 per cent.; and thoroughly established, 15 per cent.

"Fact writers, about four fifths of the whole: absolutely new, 42 per cent.; nearly new, 22 per cent.; fairly established, 28 per cent.; and thoroughly established, 8 per cent."

It may be replied that if these statistics are so encouraging to new writers, they appear to be equally discouraging to those who desire to obtain a permanent standing in current literature. If 62 per cent. of all who contributed to the magazines in 1897 are nearly or quite new, then only 38 per cent. are fairly old. Mr. Marriott, however, while admitting this fact, thinks the prospect, for the older writers of fiction at least, is not by any means bad. He says:

"There were 4,700 names indexed in 1892 against 5,900 in 1897, an increase of nearly 5 per cent. each year. But investigation shows that nearly all this increase was in the fiction writers, who increased from 500 to 1,100, while the fact writers only increased from 4,200 to 4,800. That is, the fiction writers increased at the rate of 17 per cent. each year while the fact writers increased only about 2 per cent. per year. It is evident that these facts must alter the reverse percentages more or less, probably to a considerable extent so far as fiction writers are concerned. If the whole number of these last in 1892 were doubled in 1897, they could not form more than 50 per cent. of the whole in the latter year even if every one of them had survived through to that year. As a matter of fact, actual investigation from 1892 forward shows that three fifths of the fiction writers and nearly one third of the fact writers of 1892 are still flourishing at the present time—a far more favorable showing than might have been expected.

"If these percentages and increases are applied to the future—remembering that 1898 has not been considered and that the increases will be for two years—we may safely assume that in the present year, 1899, there will be 6,500 magazine writers who will secure publication. Of these, 5,000 will be fact writers and 1,500 fiction writers. Some 2,100 of the former and 525 of the latter will be wholly new; 1,100 of the former and 225 of the latter will be nearly new; 1,400 of the former and 525 of the latter will be fairly old; and 400 of the former and 225 of the latter will be old and thoroughly established friends. Thus there is abundant encouragement for new writers, both of fiction and fact, to try their hands, and abundant encouragement for writers of fiction to hope to become well established in their work. For writers of fact the chance of establishing themselves is not so good."

Successful Books that were at First Rejected by Publishers.—The tremendous success of "David Harum," which was rejected in manuscript by four leading publishing houses before it was accepted by the Appletons, calls attention anew to the fact that the beginner in literature need not feel discouraged by some initial setbacks. Several misjudgments of publishers are given by a writer in the New York (*Times* July 8), based on the reminiscences of Mr. James C. Derby, a lifelong associate of the foremost publishers and writers of America. Says the writer:

"Miss Muhlbach's novels were offered to almost every publisher in New York and declined, finally being published by the Appletons. The friend of our youth, 'The Wide, Wide World,' was rejected again and again in manuscript, and the publisher who finally put it upon the market did so against his 'better judgment' and to please his very aged mother, who was greatly taken with the story. Mr. Robert Carter, whose firm was for many years the Misses Warners' publishers, once declared somewhat grimly that he was the first publisher to reject Miss Warner's book, and that he had read the manuscript himself at the solicitation of the author's father, one of his personal friends, at that time a practising attorney in this city. The authors of 'Rutledge' and 'Stepping Heavenward' had a similar experience, both stories being put upon the market with great timidity and achieving immediate and emphatic success. Marion Harland met with similar difficulties, and as for Mrs. Stowe and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' the fate of that American classic was a doubtful one for some time after it—with difficulty—found a publisher.

"Julian Hawthorne is himself the authority for the statement that 'Archibald Malmaison,' one of the best-selling products of his pen, was refused by nearly all of the foremost publishers of Boston and New York. McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States' was rejected by the publishers' readers to whom it was submitted, and 'a distinguished *littérateur*' passed an unfavorable verdict on the work. Finally Mr. Appleton himself read the manuscript, came to an opinion diametrically opposite to the judgments previously rendered, published the work, and the results we all know.

"The subject might be pursued much further and innumerable other instances given, but it has gone far enough to show that the publishing fraternity is not exempt from the errors of judgment which pertain to the rest of fallen humanity. And that is quite enough."

STEVENSON AS A BOHEMIAN AND LOVER.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is already familiar to us as a steerage passenger on a transatlantic liner, as a sojourner in the byways of San Francisco, as a plantation owner in Samoa, as a delightful correspondent, and as at all times a devoted literary worker; but to most of us the picture of Stevenson as a continental bohemian, leading a semi-literary free-and-easy life among the painters and *bon-viveurs* of a little French village, and dallying with a rather risqué intrigue with a charming bohemienne, will present elements of piquant and pleasing novelty. A writer in *The New Century Review* for May, Miss Lillith Ellis, gives us some glimpses of this period of his life in the early eighties. She had left London to go to Grétz for a few weeks, and had the good fortune to meet Stevenson on the first night of her stay, at the headquarters of the colony of French, American, and English students from Paris who were spending the summer there sketching and writing. She thus narrates the first meeting:

"E—— took me up a flight of wide, wooden stairs. As he turned the handle of a door, he said, 'Oh, by the by, you must come and see Stevenson.'

"We entered a room that might have been a dormitory, but it suggested a literary den, for the settee near the window was full of books, papers, bottles, cigarettes, paints, brushes, and canvases all piled in a heap in the utmost disorder. Two or three chairs and a washstand were equally occupied, but a box turned upside down was quite a distinguished seat. A singularly pleasant voice from a narrow camp-bed took pity on my nervousness and bade me be seated. I saw a pale, slim youth with a great length of face from the eyes, features strong and impressive, and long, matted hair coming down over his forehead. He was dressed in a very *negligé* style. The whole of his bed was covered with magazines, sketches, papers, and writing materials. An ordinary person would have been driven crazy with such disorderly surroundings, but nobody here seemed to think anything of it. While Stevenson talked, he smoked incessantly. By his side sat his friend, the beautiful Mrs. O——, who rolled the tobacco into the size and shape that he liked, and smoked, herself, continually. The lady had the loveliest eyes that I have ever seen; they were large, black, and fringed with long, deep lashes. She was very dark, and her frizzy hair fell in thick curls over her eyebrows. She had a large, expressive mouth, a straight nose, and beautiful teeth. She wore a loose cotton gown, a man's tie at her throat, and over her thick curls a Turkish fez of bright scarlet which looked piquantly bewitching. Her broad, American accent betrayed her nationality.

"E—— talked 'shop.' Stevenson contradicted him with extravagant theories of art which he advanced with the utmost seriousness. I wore an esthetic gown of pale green silk, with a

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coachman's cloak of many capes, and a bonnet to match. It was the first costume of the kind that Stevenson had seen, and he admired it greatly. I became the rage among the painters on account of my dress, and I rapidly developed into a good-natured model.

"Stevenson and I became great friends, despite his erratic and fanciful moods. I likened him to Shelley; first, because of his delicate, highly strung temperament; secondly, on account of his capriciousness and his passion for 'fantasy.' I don't think he had made much of a name in literature at that time, but he was renowned among his own set as a most brilliant talker on trifles. He would take a simple word—one in daily use—and fence, and play, and dwell upon it until the commonplace substantive grew unnatural and heathenish, and never quite went back again to its original innocence. He delighted to draw me out on politics, women's rights, and kindred subjects, and in forcing me into ridiculous positions which I defended, metaphorically, with tooth and nail. The more abusive and illogical my argument became, the more interested he grew."

Stevenson was dubbed "St. Louis" by the other men at Grétz, some of whom had known him in Paris. Most of these men have since attained eminence and fortune in art or letters, but were then boon comrades of the author of "Treasure Island." Miss Ellis continues:

"There were all sorts of extravagant stories circulated and freely discussed about him. It was said that he had already spent two fortunes; that, in Paris, champagne baths had been included among his other luxuries. It was also said that he was no stranger to all the vices of the gay city, for truly here, in the shade of the great forest sanctuary, St. Louis was a fascinating anchorite, and might have passed for a saint who had never broken his baptismal vows.

"His perfect ease amid his bohemian surroundings made it difficult to imagine him in another fraternity. For my own part, I am convinced that the take-no-thought-for-the-morrow creed was the only precept enforced upon him by nature and inclination. They did not matter to him. I never saw an individual so free from the trammels of education and convention. I am not surprised that he was a source of constant anxiety to the respectable, middle-class friends beyond the Tweed who now and again stopped the supplies with vague hopes of possible reformation. The supplies must have been stopped, I think, at Grétz, for the incorrigibly lazy Louis was writing in the dog-days. True, he lay in bed to do it, but as he smoked and thought and jotted down impressions while he entertained his visitors, the heat rendered exertion of any kind a purgatorial sacrifice.

"One reason why I was so attracted to him was the rumor of his romantic interest in the dark-haired lady who rolled his cigarettes. It was a new experience to me to be thrown into the immediate neighborhood of an intrigue that was indifferent to gossip and impervious to scandal. . . . I never thought Stevenson was so desperately in love as he was believed to be. It was difficult to imagine that he could be serious, really serious, about anything. He appeared to drift through life with a mild acceptance of anything he fancied that chanced to pass his way. He never seemed to have enough energy to keep up a love affair at a high rate of pressure, but in affairs of this kind men, and women too, are deceiving. She was American-Indian, and cosmopolitan. He, Scotch-Parisian, with a strong flavor of the Arabian Nights. Perhaps she had never learned the Commandments in her youth, and he had learned so much that he had forgotten them. . . . . .

"The beginning of my interest in Robert Louis Stevenson was on account of his love-affair with the lady of the cigarettes. A love-affair of this sort, spiced with a thousand romantic stories, and with an elopement in view at no very distant date, stimulated my curiosity to the highest pitch, and E——, who was a veritable walking encyclopedia of fascinating gossip, always had some fresh 'development' to unfold. I had an impression at the time that the author of the 'New Arabian Nights' was not quite as desperately in love as circumstances demanded. If he was ever serious, really serious, it must have been when he was asleep, for I never saw any trace of it in his ordinary social life. This characteristic shone through all he said or did, and a Romeo who 'jests' through 'front' scenes, as well as 'full sets,' may righteously expect to have his passion doubted by entranced listeners who are nothing if not sentimental."

One of Miss Ellis's last evenings among this coterie of unconventional spirits happily was spent almost wholly in Stevenson's company, and was the occasion of bringing out some literary small-talk from him. The conversation wandered, with characteristic facility, from the English romantic poets to dressmaking:

"It was the custom of the inhabitants of this free-and-easy city of Prague to arrange themselves into sympathetic couples, and, on moonlight nights especially, to wander away 'motif' hunting among the exquisite woods and lanes that lingered on the outskirts of the great forest. It thus happened that, on one occasion, I was left alone in the wilderness of a garden where the apple-trees ran down almost to the river's edge, and the old sundial of two hundred years stood upright in a bed of roses and *lupins*, to daily record our hourly, nay momently, frivolity. E—— and P—— had taken a boat and gone down the river to sketch the sunset in the Mill Garden, and I had promised to await their return. As I sat down on the little wooden seat in a rustic arbor, whence I could see the sudden bend in the river, I suddenly became aware that I was not alone. I got up at once to find another resting-place—there were dozens about—but Robert Louis—for it was he—begged me to stay. He, too, was waiting for the boat's return, P—— having promised to bring some tobacco from Barbizon. This explained the delay. E—— had lent him my Rossetti in the morning, and he had been 'looking through it.' He had not much to say in favor of my prince of poets, frankly confessing that he preferred Byron. I asked him if he had read 'The Stream's Secret,' and he said 'No.' Quite impulsively I turned to it—for the book lay upside down on the bench—and read snatches from it. He was still insensible to its beauties, merely remarking:

"'I should like to hear you read Milton. What a pity such enthusiasm should be wasted on a woman.'

"He asked if I smoked, and upon my replying that I was learning, said, 'Don't, for you won't be so quaint then.'

"He admired my dresses very much. They were the first esthetic costumes he had seen, and I had a reputation in England for being a 'high priestess of the cult.' He said he could imagine Lamia or Vivien wearing them, but he was no longer surprised that I drank milk—an unholy beverage in his sight—since Rossetti was my god, and Botticelli my dressmaker."

NOTES.

A RECORD of Zola's exile in London of eleven months is to be written shortly by Ernest Vizetelly, who translated Zola's "Paris." Zola, who it seems lived in complete obscurity in a hotel just off Fleet Street, intended to write a book on England. It is also reported that he has in hand a novel on the "Affaire Dreyfus."

THE publication of the new book entitled "Joe Choate's Jest Book" has, it is not surprising to learn, been suppressed by the London publisher at the request of the American ambassador. The wonder is that a publisher could be found, and an English one at that, who would perpetrate such an undignified piece of vulgarity as the title.

THE English are soon going to outdo the Century Dictionary in bulk and presumably in quality. The London *Outlook* says that it will be a mere trifle when compared with the Oxford English Dictionary announced by Mr. Henry Froude under authority of the delegates of the Oxford University Press. Says *The Outlook*: "When completed this monster enterprise will consist of 12,000 to 13,000 pages against the other's 7,000, and as regards words and illustrative quotations almost the same proportions will be maintained. Some idea of the labor involved in so vast an undertaking may be gathered from the fact that even before the printing of the Oxford Dictionary began, its projectors were in possession of about three and a half millions of quotations, selected by some 1,300 readers from the works of more than 5,000 authors of all periods. The Oxford Dictionary will be issued in monthly parts."

JEAN DE RESZKE is reported to receive £300 a night in the London opera season, which is in full swing at Covent Garden. This sum, says the London *Outlook*, seems preposterous. Yet the sums received by the opera singers in New York were much larger. According to figures which *The Outlook* says are authentic, Jean headed the list in New York with $65,000 for the season, Edouard received about $28,000, Van Dyck $23,000, Van Rooy and Plançon each $12,000, Saleza $10,000, and Bispham $7,000. With regard to the ladies, Mme. Sembrich made about $28,000, Lehmann $26,000, Nordica $24,000, Eames $15,000, and Brema $10,000. The New York season is twice the length of the London season, the latter containing only three months. "Lohengrin" drew the largest house in New York last winter when Jean de Reszke took the leading part, the box receipts being $14,000. On another occasion, when the "incomparable Jean" did *not* appear the same opera drew the smallest house—$2,500.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEA INVENTIONS THAT WE NEED.

WOULD-BE inventors who are confident of their ability to devise something that will make them famous, and yet do not know exactly where to start, are advised to study an article contributed to *Modern Machinery* by Dr. Robert Grimshaw, in which the author tells us some of the things that the shipbuilder needs but as yet sighs for in vain. The first thing that naval architects need at present, he tells us, is a process for fireproofing wood. Says he:

"What we need is a composition which will render wood fireproof, without making it attack iron which is in contact therewith—as much of the recently vaunted 'fireproof' wood did. A fireproof coating is no good against the penetration of half-burned and still burning powder grains.

"The exclusive use of iron, as advocated by constructors and combatants, is impracticable, for several reasons. In the first place, it greatly increases the 'sweating.' Covering ironwork with a dope of paint skins and cork chips is good enough for the cabins of merchant ships in hot climates, but is for war-ships of no use; the entire ceiling, sides, and floor can not be so treated. In the second place, quarters so treated in great surfaces would be uncomfortable or even untenable, and the comfort of officers and men is essential to their health and efficiency. In the third place, such a coating would not only be highly inflammable, but would generate noxious gases in burning."

Dr. Grimshaw next tells us that marine constructors would also like water-tight bulkhead doors that can be opened and shut from the deck, improved boat-lowering devices for ocean steamers, gun-carriages that will not rack a war-ship to pieces when the gun is fired, cellulose that will really stop up shot-holes by swelling (we have none that is cheap, light, compressible, absorbent, and fireproof), a practical reversing propeller, improved ash-hoists, better steam-blowers, and properly constructed marine condensers. He also visits steel rigging with the weight of his displeasure. Says the doctor:

"Any one who has ever had the deck of a yacht pulled up by steel rigging will agree with me when I suggest that if some benefactor will produce a steel wire rope that has a little 'give' to it, such as one always gets in hemp, many ship-owners and others who 'follow the sea,' or have it 'followed' for them, will rise up and call him blessed. The old-fashioned 'chains' and 'channels' are rapidly disappearing, and eye-bolts are taking their places; but it is too much to expect six feet in length of hemp at the lower end of a hundred feet of steel wire will give as much elasticity as tho the entire length had 'give.'"

The author next calls for a "good marine governor," to stop the "racing" of the propeller when it lifts clear of the water. He says:

"Any one who has made a trip on an ocean steamer—particularly on one of the 'greyhounds' that cut their way through the water and always have wet decks—knows that the 'gurring' of the screw is about the most disagreeable feature of the voyage. It aggravates seasickness, and never gives a let-up, day or night, if the sea be in the least bit rough—that is, if it be anything but 'mill-pondy,' which it very seldom is. The chattering makes every partition vibrate. This makes traveling less pleasant and lessens the number of transoceanic passengers; but it has a still worse effect—it racks the engines themselves, particularly the shaft and the cranks, and it gradually destroys the whole structure (which, after all, is only riveted together) by working the contracting surfaces against each other and making the rivets fit less and less tightly. Thus the evil increases from year to year, and the danger with it. . . . The life of a 'racer,' or, at least, her life as a racer, is much shorter than it would otherwise be if it were supplied with a good marine governor."

Getting back to war-ships, Dr. Grimshaw tells us that smokeless powder is not all that it should be. To quote again:

"As the use of the present qualities of 'smokeless' (?) powder has a choking effect on those in the vicinity, when the yellow vapors are encountered, and as the half-burned grains are unpleasant things to have driven into one's face, there seems to be a good opportunity for a chemist to produce a 'Jonesite' or a 'Smithite,' or some other kind of an 'ite,' that will be a better neighbor. This 'powder' (if sticks as big as a lead pencil or grains the size of a walnut may be so called) must have a high explosive effect, not be readily set off by concussion, must resist dampness tolerably well, and not alter its characteristics by age; must not corrode the gun nor foul it greatly; must not generate poisonous or highly noxious vapors when exploded; must be comparatively gradual in its burning, so as not to put too great a strain on the breech of the gun before the shot has got started, and yet must have got completely converted to gas before the shot has reached the muzzle—else there will be not merely a waste of powder, but unpleasantness for the gun's crew. It must be made from materials all of which are obtainable not merely in the country of manufacture, but in the neighborhood of the mill or factory; and these raw materials must be quickly convertible into the finished product. If the material can have a high specific gravity, so as to diminish the bulk to be carried, for a given weight and for a given explosive effect, so much the better."

From all this it may be seen that the ambitious inventor has plenty of work cut out for him, even if he confines himself to the sea.

POISONED WEAPONS.

A BRIEF but comprehensive review of the different kinds of poisons used by savage or barbarous tribes to tip their arrows or spears is contributed to *La Nature*, June 24, by M. Henry Chastrey. M. Chastrey tells us that the most effective and durable poisons are those of vegetable origin. He says:

"From the age of stone up to the time when the art of killing one's neighbor led to the discovery of powder and firearms, primitive peoples, owing to the insufficiency of their weapons to cause prompt death, have invented means of giving them poisonous qualities.

"Poisoned weapons, whether they are arrows, knives, lances, or what not, may get their fatal properties from either vegetable or animal poisons. The South American Indians use curare; the natives of India, Indo-China, Borneo, and the Moluccas employ (or rather did employ) the upas, to poison their weapons; the negroes of the Sudan and the Kongo still make use of a poison extracted from different varieties of strophanthus, called *m'boumou* or *iné*, according to the regions where it is employed; the peoples of South Africa, the Hottentots, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas, poison their arrows with the venom of divers serpents, the cobra-de-capello among others; certain tribes of equatorial Africa, the N'Dris and the Banjiris, use their arrows, after long burial in decomposing corpses, to communicate blood-poisoning, which results in speedy death; in Oceanica the natives of New Caledonia, the Hebrides, and the Solomon group give their enemies lockjaw by soaking their arrows in marshes containing large quantities of the bacillus of tetanus.

"The first three kinds of poison are practically of vegetable origin, tho the local medicine-men mix with their preparations red ants, snake's venom, toads' eyes, etc.; they are the characteristic alkaloids of plants, which serve as the basis of a deadly poisonous mixture. Curare, upas, and *m'boumou* have as their principal elements plants whose species varies with the tribe, and which all belong to the strychnin family.

"The three last-named poisons, except that of the South African negroes, are of microbial origin.

"What are the value, duration, and activity of these poisons? Curare keeps indefinitely; in 1757, in the course of experiments in physiology made in France with curarized arrows brought in 1752 from equatorial America by La Condamine, a fowl scratched with one of these arrows died in seven minutes; among the Ouiteto Indians, lumps of curare, handed down from father to son, have preserved all their poisonous activity altho covered with mold. The same may be said for the upas, which, kept in little sections of bamboo for seven or eight years, retains the same

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active qualities as when freshly prepared. Malay weapons, even those of steel, always keep their poisonous properties. The black races that use *iné* claim that it will keep only a short time because it spoils.

"Now *iné*, which is an aqueous maceration of strophanthus seeds, to which is added the juice of a fig or of a euphorbia, and generally also viper's venom, becomes covered with mold at the end of a few weeks, but notwithstanding it has preserved all its toxic properties; guinea-pigs have been killed in a few minutes by being scratched with arrows whose points had molded. In fact, the vegetable poisons used by primitive peoples for their arrows keep indefinitely and always make effective weapons.

"This is not the case with poisons of animal or microbian origin. As we have seen above, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas poison the points of their arrows with serpent venom, especially that of the cobra; at the end of two or three weeks their arms have lost all harmful quality. This is due to a single cause: the venom of snakes, which is preserved indefinitely in alcohol, becomes covered in air with a peculiar mold, which has not been studied hitherto, and which removes all poisonous effect from the venom. The poison used on the arrows of the N'Dris of the Upper Ubanghi is nothing else than the septic vibrio [microbe of blood-poisoning] which dies in the air if it is not in the presence of decomposition; thus these arrows are harmful only during a very short time. As for the arrows of the New Caledonians, which infect their victim with tetanus, authorities do not agree about the duration of their harmful action, altho it is proved that the bacillus of Nicolaier can not live except in a very moist medium and together with other bacilli, harmless or otherwise, such as the septic bacillus, which, as we have seen, dies in a short time.

"Thus, in all cases, the poisoned arrows of the races that make use of vegetable alkaloids are much more to be feared than those of the tribes that employ poisons of animal or microbian origin."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MILE-A-MINUTE BICYCLE RIDE, AND WHAT IT TEACHES.

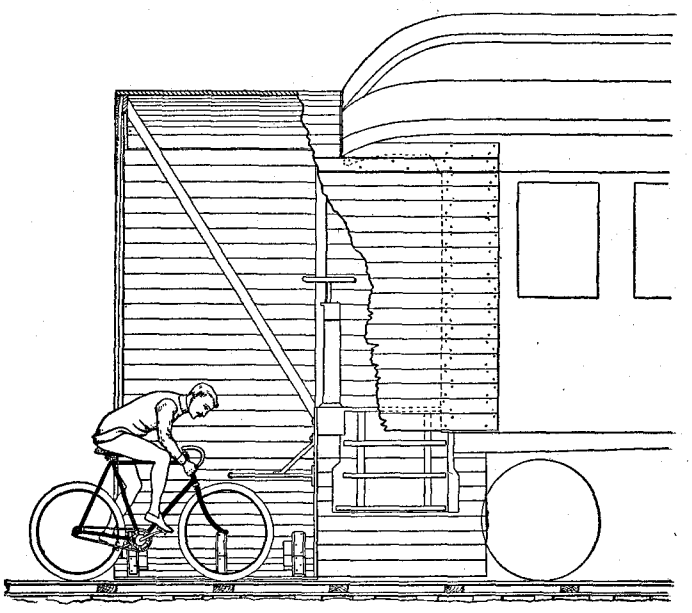
THE recent feat of C. W. Murphy, in riding a mile in 57⅘ seconds behind a specially arranged railroad train, near Patchogue, L. I., has evoked much comment. Of course it was not ordinary cycling, but the lessons that may be drawn from it are curious and interesting. The conditions under which the feat was performed are thus stated by *The Scientific American*, July 15:

"The measured mile was laid off on a straight and approximately level stretch of road about 2¼ miles in length. Three quarters of a mile was allowed on which to get up speed and half a mile on which to slow up. The bicycle track was supported on 2 by 4-inch ties, which were cut to exact length and laid on the inner flanges of the rails. Upon these were laid five 1 by 10-inch planks, which were dressed on both edges and the upper side, and laid close together, the abutting ends being arranged to break joint on the ties. . . . . .

"The pacing outfit consisted of an engine and one passenger car, at the rear of which had been constructed a wind shield of the kind shown in the accompanying illustration. . . . . .

"The shield was built of 1 by 3-inch tongued and grooved sheathing, laid over a light framework of 2 by 4 scantling. It was built flush with the sides and roof of the car and extended for a distance of 5 feet beyond the rear of the platform. Below the level of the floor of the car platform its sides sloped inwardly until its bottom edges were between the rails and the board track. Projecting forward below the car platform and extending down to within an inch of the track was a plow-shaped projection which served to deflect the wind, dust, etc., to each side of the shield. The latter was thus perfectly closed at the front, top, and sides, the only entrance for air being by way of the one inch of clearance between the shield and the track. To enable the rider to keep the middle of the track a vertical strip of wood 3 inches in width and painted white was nailed to the rear of the car platform. To prevent his wheel from touching the rear of the shield a fender of 1-inch round iron projected rearwardly 2½ feet at a height which would allow the front wheel of the bicycle to pass beneath it, but would cause the head of the machine to bring up against the bar, which was covered with rubber to lessen the shock."

Under these circumstances it will be seen that the cyclist was practically riding in a following wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Of the three forces tending to stop him, namely,



DETAILS OF WIND SHIELD.

internal friction, rolling friction, and air resistance, the last was abolished, and the first two can be made very small on a good wheel. Murphy thinks that in this way a cyclist can keep up to any locomotive that exists, and *The Scientific American* is inclined to agree with him. It says:

"It is more a question of rapidity of pedaling, and a cool head, than of strength and endurance. Altho he was using a 120 gear, equivalent . . . to a 10-foot driving-wheel covering over 31 feet at each revolution of the pedals, the rider was spinning his feet at the rate of 2.91 revolutions a second or 175 revolutions a minute.

"Without disparaging in any degree the persistence and pluck of the bicyclist, the most interesting feature of the ride is the impressive object-lesson it affords as to the serious nature of atmospheric resistance on moving bodies."

The suggestion in the last sentence is followed out further in an editorial in the same issue of the paper. Says the writer:

"People who are, or ought to be, greatly interested in the subject (foremost among whom are the railroad men of the country) are aware that air resistance is one of the impediments that keep down the speed of moving bodies; but we question if one in a hundred of them realizes that this is not merely one, but probably at high speeds the chief resistance. Engineers and architects are all familiar with the tables of wind pressure, . . . but while it is believed that a 60-mile wind will exert an 18-pound (Smeaton) or a 36-pound (Trautwine) pressure per square foot, it does not seem to occur to practical men that a 60-mile train (action and reaction being equal) will be subject to the same unit of pressure—or, if it does occur to them, the fact is steadily ignored."

A brief calculation shows that to make a mile a minute through still air a bicyclist must do work at the rate of 7 horse-power. Now tests show that few crack racers can exert even 1 horse-power. In Murphy's ride, therefore, the engine was doing at least six sevenths of the work that enabled him to keep up his speed. Now comes the lesson, and it is thus stated in the editorial:

"Applying these facts to a train composed of an engine, tender, and say half a dozen cars, moving at the rate of a mile a minute, we see at once that the accumulated atmospheric pressure on the

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front of the engine, the front of each car, the front of each set of trucks, and the various projections of ventilators, window recesses, etc., must mount up in the aggregate to an enormous figure, and it is certainly a proof of the extraordinary conservatism of even such practical people as build and operate our railroads that nothing whatever has been done to smooth down and close in our trains, so that the engine should do for the train that follows it what it did for the cyclist Murphy.

"For the train to get all the benefit of the 'pace' (to use a cycling term) afforded by the engine, the front car should be connected to the engine and each car to the one behind it by a continuous sheathing, similar in cross-section to the shield built for the recent bicycle trials. Sheathing should also extend from the sides of the cars to the rails, as in the wind shield, and this sheathing should be continuous from the pilot of the engine to the rear steps of the last car. The train would thus be vestibuled from the roof to the rails and from the pilot to the rear platform, and the result would be that the total front vertical area opposed to the atmosphere would be reduced about three or four hundred per cent. As trains are now built, the air that is pushed aside by the engine closes in upon the first car, and upon the front of every car that follows it. Each truck also, and all of the brake-gear, etc., add to the total resistance, until we think there is little reason to doubt that at high speeds the resistance of the air exceeds by many times the internal and the rolling friction of the train. . . .

"If at 60 miles an hour 7 horse-power is consumed on the 3 square feet surface of a bicyclist, how much is consumed on the 400 to 600 feet front surface of an express train of the same speed? We commend the subject to the consideration of our master mechanics and railroad superintendents throughout the country."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ANESTHESIA.

EXPERIMENTS in anesthesia by Dr. Bier of Kiel, related by him in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie* of April last, mark, according to *The Medical News*, July 1, a distinct step forward in painless surgery. Dr. Bier's idea is to produce general insensibility to pain, not by the use of an anesthetic like chloroform or nitrous oxide, but by applying a local anesthetic like cocain to the spinal cord. Says *The Medical News:*

"By the bold expedient of throwing small quantities of very dilute cocain solution directly into the spinal canal he attacks the nerve-roots and ganglia themselves as well as the non-medullated nerve-trunks before their emergence from the spinal column, and produces satisfactory anæsthesia of the whole body beneath the nipple line. Insensibility is complete seven or eight minutes after the injection, . . . and continues for about three quarters of an hour. Strange to say, heat and cold perception and also the touch and pressure senses are preserved, but all impressions of pain are entirely obliterated. Because of this, and inasmuch as it seems incredible that the entire thickness of the large nerve-trunks should be permeable by the solution in so short a time, the inference is drawn that the pain-conducting fibers are placed at the periphery of the nerve-bundle.

"Bier performed in this way severe operations . . . to the perfect satisfaction of the patients. By experiment on himself and a colleague he also proved that the anesthesia was absolute and its production unaccompanied by unpleasant sensations.

"Unfortunately for the vogue of the new method, however, the after-effects are quite as undesirable and much more prolonged than those following chloroform or ether, and consist in dizziness, severe headache, nausea, and vomiting. As these symptoms do not put in an appearance till a number of hours after the operation, it is assumed that they are due merely to the disturbance of the cerebrospinal system and not to any direct toxic effect of the drug, and it seems probable that modification of the solution employed may eliminate these difficulties.

"While in its present form suitable only for individual cases where the use of the usual anesthetics is inadmissible, the idea is a very promising one and opens up a most suggestive field for investigation."

What Lamps are Best?—This question is answered incidentally by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, a lecturer in chemistry at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, in a recent pamphlet. Says *The Hospital*, referring to his conclusions: "Contrary, as it might seem, to expectation, Dr. Macadam prefers one with a glass fount, in which you can see how the oil is diminishing. He objects to founts which have any special opening for the purpose of filling. He protests, too, against the use of the popular standard lamps. 'Many of the founts in these lamps become very highly heated from imperfectly aired burners and from the large shades which are placed above them, and which are often heavily ornamented with colored muslin or tissue paper of the flimsiest and most inflammable nature. With any oil, but more especially with the low-flash oils, these standard lamps are most dangerous, not only from the possibility of explosion within the lamp fount, but from the facility with which such a tall lamp can be upset by a push or by an article falling against it. . . . These standard lamps are most unsafe in houses, and should only be tolerated when the base of each is sufficiently weighted or is securely bolted to the floor or wall, and when the top-heavy combustible shade is discarded.' The standard lamp is so precious to the soul of the would-be esthetic house-mistress, and the shade to the bazar worker, that we fear it may be difficult to get rid of them. But it is well to recognize the dangers attendant on their use, so that, even if they are not totally abolished, they may be guarded with the utmost care. After all, they are not much of a success as illuminating agents. Would it not be quite as satisfactory to keep them purely for ornament, with no oil in the founts, and never try to light them?"

CRIMINAL CHEMISTRY.

UNDER this somewhat misleading title, which might be taken to refer to chemistry used for the commission of crime, rather than for its detection, M. C. de Boisgérard writes for *La Science Française*, June 30, a brief description of some of the methods used by chemical experts in ferreting out criminals. He says:

"Active tho our detectives may be, criminals seem daily more audacious and more skilful. Poison is now very much in the fashion, and recent trials have shown how hard it often is to find traces of it. In other cases—assassins are so prudent!—the presence of a suspicious spot on the floor or on the blade of a knife is the only thing that can serve as a guide to justice and as a starting-point for investigation.

"The matter then becomes the business of the chemical experts, whose part in this kind of investigation is becoming of capital importance. In their hands is often found the key to many mysteries.

"As regards the irritant poisons, which leave apparent traces in the bodies of their victims, nothing is easier than to determine their amount and nature. On the other hand, the operation becomes singularly delicate when we have to do with certain very subtle poisons like atropin, aconitin, morphin, etc.

"To speak only of the principal ones, let us note that an infinitesimal dose of aconitin suffices to kill a robust man. With a few grains we could poison a whole regiment of infantry. Likewise, strychnin is mortal in very small doses. Finally, prussic acid is so dangerous a poison that a small quantity placed on the tongue, without swallowing it, will be fatal in a few seconds.

"Without entering here on a course of instruction in toxicology, we may explain briefly how the nature of a poison that has caused violent death, voluntary or involuntary, is ascertained.

"For example, if there is reason to believe that the poisoning is the result of strychnin, several drops of concentrated liquid from the tissues are added to some bichromate of potash. No matter how small the dose of strychnin, the mixture becomes in turn blue, violet, purple, and finally pale blue, remaining of the last-named tint.

"The feeblest trace of arsenic is comparatively easy to discover. We have only to place a thin leaf of copper foil near the interior wall of the stomach or intestines. The arsenic is deposited on the foil in the form of a thin, almost black, layer.

"If there is suspicion of morphin, nitric acid is the test usually employed. A single drop colors bright red the liquids from organs poisoned with this dangerous alkaloid.

"But all this is really child's play to the expert chemist. There

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are much harder problems to solve, notably, as was remarked at the outset of this article, when he is asked to determine the exact nature of a suspicious spot or stain.

"Here, for instance, is a kitchen knife covered with black spots. Are they human blood, chicken's blood, or only lemon juice? Apparently all spots of this kind are the same, and only a laboratory experiment can furnish the key to the mystery.

"The best method is to pour on the blade a drop or two of tincture of guiacum, and then a little peroxid of hydrogen. If the mixture remains colorless, the spots are caused by some vegetable coloring matter; if, on the contrary, it turns bright blue, we may assert that the spots are blood, either human or animal.

"Finally, to discover the kind of blood, we must use the microscope. Every one knows that blood contains corpuscles of various forms and sizes. If these globules are egg-shaped, the blood is that of a fish or a bird; if they are round and of an average diameter of .007 millimeter, the blood is human; there can be no more doubt that a crime has been committed.

"Before reaching this degree of rigorous scientific certainty, the investigation presents real difficulty. The discovery of the inception of a criminal act often requires long experiment, which has made the reputation of more than one savant. Thanks to modern progress in chemistry, experts are now in their heyday."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVERSING THE PHONOGRAPH.

REFERRING to the curious effects obtained by running a phonograph backward, Professor Pichot, in an article in *Cosmos*, June 17, notes that we may obtain an even better realization, in this way, of what a reversed world would be than by reversing the kinetoscope, as has sometimes been done. After noting some of the curious speculations regarding such a world-bewitched, he goes on to say:

"We now have two instruments that . . . can transport us to this new world—this world moving backward. They are the cinematograph and the phonograph.

"The first aids us very easily in getting a view of a backward-moving scene. Unfortunately, the scenes that can be reproduced on the instrument are too limited to give us a general idea of what the whole world would be like under these conditions. In the instrument the aspect of a person approaching evidently resembles, when the machine is reversed, that of one who is retiring by walking backward. This is nothing new. It gives no idea of a world where effects precede causes.

"The phonograph, on the contrary, . . . positively introduces us into a new world, gives us a new language and a new music. I wish to call the attention of musicians to this fact. It is said that Wagner, to get new musical ideas, used to put his piano out of tune, and then play upon it the most beautiful pieces of Mozart or Beethoven. Thus, by chance, unexpected effects would be revealed to his ears. Chance is sometimes artistic. Children throw big ink-blots on a bit of paper, fold it up, press it down, and then admire the odd forms produced. Who has not wondered, during a thunder-storm, at the fantastic and grand forms of the clouds, and in winter at the elegant decorations made by the frost on our window-panes?

"I advise musicians to hear the best pieces of their repertoires played backward on the phonograph. I do not say that all that they hear will be equally beautiful. But I am sure that they will be surprised more than once to hear the result. It may be that from this will arise some new form of music. Let them hear also a piece declaimed in the same fashion, if they wish to get an idea of a new language where the accents are all reversed. I hasten to add, that running the machine backward does not injure the cylinders—at least if they are those of celluloid. This reversibility makes of the instrument a doubly interesting toy.

"This is a good opportunity to put anew the following question, which was once discussed in *Les Mondes* by the Abbé Moigno: 'Is the universe reversible, absolutely speaking? That is to say, if we admit the principle of the convertibility of the various forms of energy, could it happen that the universe should return to its primitive state by passing through all the intermediate states in reverse order?' "—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Liquid Air as an Explosive.—"Searching experimental trials have been made at a large explosive factory in Germany as to the use of liquid air as an explosive," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The chief difficulty that had to be surmounted was that no means existed for keeping the air in a liquid state for any considerable length of time, because, when this liquid has a temperature of less than 200° C., every increment of heat causes a rapid evaporation, so that about half a liter of liquid air contained in an ordinary receptacle becomes completely evaporated in from 20 to 30 minutes. Now, however, means have been found to considerably prolong the continuance of air in a liquid state; and for this purpose special receptacles are used, in which the air can be kept liquid, not merely for days, but even for weeks. According to the Austrian *Chemische Technische Zeitung*, these receptacles consist of double conical glass flasks, in which a vacuum as perfect as possible is formed in the space between the inner and outer sides, while the inside of the outer glass wall is silvered with amalgam. Owing to the vacuum and also the silvering, any increment of heat is prevented from entering the inside of the flask; and the heat rays that impinge upon the outside of the flask are reflected, while the vacuum in the annular space between the inner and outer sides of the flasks prevents any conduction of heat to the inside."

Cause of Injuries due to X Rays.—Much has been said about serious injuries received in some cases by persons subjected to the X ray for surgical purposes. These have occasionally suffered from a skin affection resembling acute sunburn, with inflammation, hardening, and falling-off of the skin, and loss of hair. In a few cases suit has been brought by the victim against the surgeon at whose hands he has received the injury. According to recent researches by Messrs. Bordier and Salvador, the trouble is not due to the X rays themselves but to a high-tension induction-current formed in the near vicinity of a Crookes tube. Their experiments clearly reveal the existence of such a current. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, July 1: "The researches were undertaken with the aim of furnishing a scientific explanation of the injuries to the skin produced in certain conditions by the Roentgen rays. The two electricians tried to see whether they could not trace these to electrolytic action due to an induced discharge near the electrodes of the Crookes tube, which discharge passes through the surface exposed to the rays when it is too near. The conclusion to which they have come is as follows: Electrolytic phenomena arise in any electrolyte whose electrodes are situated in the neighborhood of an active Crookes tube. The polarization of the electrodes is not due to the action of the X rays, but to an obscure induction discharge; this is equivalent to a constant current of high pressure but feeble intensity formed in the neighboring electrolyte."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A TANK of chlorate of potash recently exploded in a factory in Lancashire, England, with disastrous results. As the substance is not combustible in itself, altho a powerful aid to combustion under some circumstances, the disaster, says *The British Medical Journal*, is not easy to account for.

"MODERN inventions," says a correspondent of *Popular Science*, "are working out some unexpected and apparently not closely allied results; thus the electric car and bicycle are reducing the number of flies by taking the place of horses. Fewer horses, fewer breeding-places, fewer flies. Equilibriums and correlations are often surprising. Push down or pull up in one spot and you get a result in an unexpected quarter."

ASEPTIC DUELLING.—"The newspapers announced recently," says *The Medical News*, "that the well-known French author, Catulle Mendes, had been wounded in a duel . . . some of the details of [which] are of considerable interest to medical men. For instance, whenever the sword of either one of the duelists touched the ground the duel was instantly interrupted until the blades had been thoroughly sterilized by being passed through the flame of an alcohol lamp. What was especially feared, and the reason for these minute precautions, was contamination with tetanus bacilli. Not long ago a French surgeon issued a book giving the indispensable regulations for the proper conduct of a surgeon when summoned to a duel, which included the most rigidly surgical sterilization of the dueling swords, and their careful preservation in a state of the most absolute asepsis until the moment they were handed to the combatants, special care being prescribed that no hands came in contact with the blades before they were put to use. The interruption in order to resterilize whenever possible contamination is suspected is the very latest wrinkle and all up to date. Specialists in dueling surgery will, it is hoped, take note of this latest humanitarian addition to the surgical technic of the duel."

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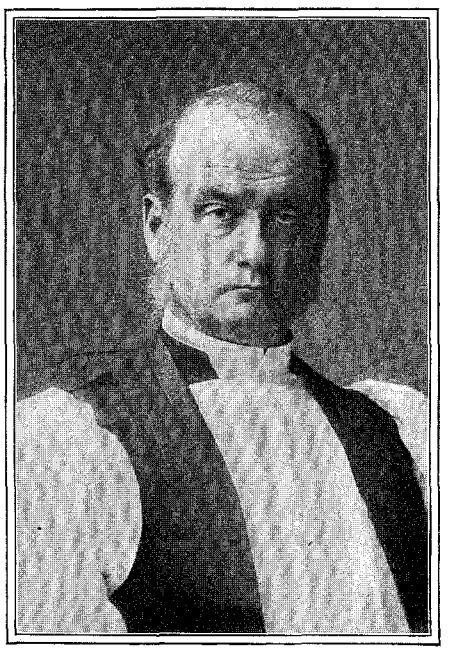
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "AGNOSTICISM" OF BISHOP POTTER.

IN a prefatory note to the recently published edition of his sermon delivered at the ordination of Dr. Briggs, Bishop Potter says:

"There is in his [the preacher's] words no disparagement of those various expressions of the conception of authority, as these find form in symbols, articles, or other formulated utterances all down the track of history. But the time has come when the church and its teachings must vindicate themselves by something more than speech hardened into dogmatic terms. In our age, and in a world that reads and compares and inquires because it thinks, authority must vindicate itself by its appeal to those judges of all truth which are the image of the Divine in man—the spiritual intuitions, the conscience, and the reason."



BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER.

Commenting on this the New York *Sun*, which has throughout this controversy been, as ever, solicitous for purity of doctrine in all the churches, brands Dr. Potter as an agnostic. It says:

"The meaning of this can only be that in the opinion of Bishop Potter the time for dogmatic religion has gone by. If that is the case, the time for Christian theology has gone by, for theology rests necessarily on dogma—the dogma of revelation, of supernatural direction and occurrences—or on no evidence which can be adduced or supported naturally, but wholly on dogmatic assertion. The divinity of Christ and His birth and resurrection are dogmas purely. They can not be demonstrated, but must be taken on faith in their dogmatic assertion. They do not appear to 'the spiritual intuitions, the conscience, and the reason,' but must be accepted as facts on the authority of dogma purely. In a natural and a wholly rationalistic view, they are impossible, for they violate the law of nature. They must be rejected or be accepted simply on the dogmatic authority of the Bible or the church, because of 'speech hardened into dogmatic terms.'

"Bishop Potter goes on to speak thus of the Bible:

"'The Book is a literature, priceless, incomparable, and most precious, but still a literature, and it must accept, and those who love and reverence it must accept for it, the conditions of its existence.'

"If the Bible is literature it is human simply and has no supernatural authority. Looked at in that light and as without special authority as the Word of God, it is incredible, for it describes events and relates occurrences which are naturally impossible. No human intelligence could have penetrated into the mysteries the Bible assumes to explain; only God can know of them. If 'the Book is a literature' it is merely a work of the human imagination, not a record of veritable supernatural occurrences; it is a collection of myths, of the vain and impossible attempts of men to fathom the mind of God. Where, then, does Bishop Potter get the authority for the creed so dogmatically required by the Episcopal church?

"His argument is nothing but an agnostic argument, and as such it will commend him to the favor and applause of the men 'in a world that reads and compares and inquires because it thinks,' who give up the mystery of life and death, of creation, and of the government of the universe as impenetrable by man, and reject religious dogma as unable to 'vindicate itself.'"

A correspondent criticizes *The Sun* for its assertion that theology rests "wholly on dogmatic assertion." He says:

"You are particularly unhappy in instancing in support of this assertion the resurrection of Christ. Turning to the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians we read: 'For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried; and that He hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.' Had St. Paul stopped here, your assertion, as far as St. Paul goes, might stand. But he proceeds: 'And that He appeared to Cephas; then to the twelve; then He appeared to above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then He appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; and last of all, as unto one born out of due time, He appeared to me also.' You perceive that St. Paul, far from resting our Lord's resurrection upon dogma, adduces the direct evidence of human witnesses to prove it. Indeed, the whole of this fifteenth chapter is an elaborate argument appealing not to faith, but to reason, to support the doctrines which the Apostle advances. Even in the final glowing phrases, in which he asserts the fact of our resurrection, and which, of course, does not admit of the same class of proof, he deduces it from his previous line of reasoning.

"The Bible is not a book of dogma, but a book of logical deduction from historical facts, boldly challenging criticism. It could never have had the hold it has upon the minds as well as hearts of men were it otherwise. And if there is to-day a Christian church which is built upon dogma, it is not the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America."

The Sun in reply says that the "logic apparatus of this correspondent is out of gear," and proceeds to set him right as follows, for the benefit of other "loose reasoners" who have not hitherto had the benefit of the light of *The Sun*:

"The fact of the Resurrection rests here only on the assertion of St. Paul, and the witnesses to it to whom he referred died two thousand years ago. His assertion flew in the face of natural law, and never since has there appeared any mundane evidence to sustain it. The credibility of St. Paul has no other support than in dogmatic authority. Of the original records of the testimony of his alleged eye-witnesses to the Resurrection nothing remains. The Gospels are founded on undiscoverable documents or on traditions handed down to their writers a half-century or a century after the events described; and the authority of the Gospels is in dogma only. The whole supernatural basis of Christian theology is necessarily dogma purely. Dogma is always the premise from which its whole conclusion is drawn. The Bible itself is wholly dogmatic in its authority. Its canon was fixed by the church, so far as it is fixed. No other evidence as to its divinity appears.

"If, then, Bishop Potter is justified in saying that 'the time has come when the church and its teachings must vindicate themselves by something more than speech hardened into dogmatic terms,' the time has come when the church must abdicate its supernatural authority, for that is necessarily dogmatic purely."

The Atlanta *Constitution* also, like *The Sun*, champions the dogmatic view of religion. It says, in reference to the words of Bishop Potter already quoted:

"This means, of course—it can have no other meaning whatever—that the time has come for such exploiters as Dr. Briggs and Bishop Potter to announce once for all that faith is played out, and that Christianity, as it has been understood since the New Dispensation was instituted, depends not on its inherent truth, but on the views and opinions of people who (because they read and compare and inquire) have intuitions and know how to reason.

"Now, Christianity rests on dogma pure and simple, and dogma does not appeal to reason, which demands proof, but to the faith that gives birth to belief. The Incarnation is the central, the vital fact of Christianity. When we say that Christ, the

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Son of God, came into the world to save sinners, we do but communicate a dogma that is common to all Christian churches. Here is the great claim of Christianity 'hardened into dogmatic terms.' What part can 'intuitions' or the 'conscience' or the 'reason' play in 'judging' the truth of this dogma? The human reason can not compass it, and in many notable cases shrinks from contemplating it.

"Even miracles are no proof of the main dogma of Christianity, for the fact behind that dogma is the miracle of miracles, and the human understanding simply reels before it; and so, in truth, with all the Christian dogmas. They have nothing to do with pure reason, or logic as such, or with scientific demonstration. The whole basis of Christianity is authority, and that authority is to be taken on faith—not faith in men as men, but faith in God and belief in the dogmas which set forth the facts of Christianity.

"In the prefatory note to the sermon—from which note we have already quoted—Bishop Potter thus disposes of the Bible: 'The book is a literature, priceless, incomparable, and most precious, but still a literature, and it must accept, and those who love and reverence it must accept for it, the conditions of its existence.'

"What are these conditions? Why, they are precisely such as are filled by the works of Shakespeare, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, and other makers of the world's literature. They are the conditions which apply to man's works. If the Bible is literature, it is from the hand of man. It has its literary aspect, of course, for it is transcribed by the hand and translated by the learning of man; but to say that it is literature, as Potter says, is to deny its supernatural aspect, and to deny, and destroy, and obliterate by one word all the promises and phophecies which were fulfilled by the coming of the Son of Man.

"More than that, if it is to be deprived of its supernatural authority, and stripped of the divine significance which Christians have always and everywhere attributed to it—if it is simply from the hand and brain of man—it ceases at once to have any coherence, and becomes incredible. The greater part of it, indeed, ceases to be literature, but is without form and void; it falls to pieces and becomes meaningless."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* takes a more hopeful view of Dr. Potter and the modern religious world. It says:

"That which makes Bishop Potter's position invincible and his influence potent, on the side of the world as well as on the side of the church, is his mingling, in thought and action, of devout religious sincerity with full openness of mind to the intellectual results of science and scholarship. Time has come for this union of the critical mind and devout spirit to be the saving force, in a society that has outlived the faith of dogma, of those supreme ideals which are the soul of dogma and the life of society. The type of mind that overstrenuous spirituality and intolerant materialism agreed in rejecting in their times of prevalence is going to be most potent for social elevation and human enlightenment in a time of reaction from both. Erasmus would have saved a century of bloody and bitter religious war, at the cost of some splendid spiritual training for the race, had his world been as open to wise and tolerant teaching as the modern world is growing open to the teaching of them that can feel the spiritual fervors of St. Francis or Newman, and yet see intellectual truth as clearly as Galileo or Renan.

"This is the compromise of religion and science that is going to vitalize the one and immortalize the other. Nothing is more futile to seek than that literal compromise which was to reconcile the poetic and figurative forms, into which Hebrew poetry and exalted Christian tradition threw its high spiritual truths, with the arid facts and laws of human science and the colorless logic of literary and historical criticism. This is the letter which killeth. That which the supreme evolution of both is destined to merge into a common law for the world is the spiritual truth of religion and the spiritual truth of science. We begin to get glimpses of it already in the meeting of the fundamental laws of political economy and the higher laws of spiritual morality on the common ground of human utility and happiness; and in the heightened potency of spiritual truth when freed from the husks of literal dogma, stripped from it by destructive literary and historical criticism.

"The incident that closed with the publication of the Briggs ordination sermon is chiefly important for the opportunity it gave to set the seal of high church authority on the lawful union of literary and spiritual interpretation in the work of applying the Bible as a rule of human life. That the Bible is a literary monument as well as a code of moral law, and that it can only gain force and authority by cleansing from literary and historical error, is the enduring residuum of the teaching that was the cause of the Briggs controversy. To set on this the stamp of high ecclesiastical approval is no less gain for the spiritual truth of religion than for the intellectual truth of literary criticism."

LIBERAL AND LITURGICAL DRIFT OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN SCOTLAND.

IT has often been said of recent years that Presbyterianism in this country is drifting away from its ancient moorings. If so, the American church appears to be only following the lead of its venerable mother church in Scotland. A notable article on this subject appears in a late number of the New York *Tribune* (July 2). The writer says:

"American Presbyterian liberals have yet to fight for recognition and toleration; but in the Scottish church that stage was passed some years ago. Professor Briggs would not have been molested in the church founded by John Knox. On the contrary, he would have found in it scholars and thinkers like-minded with himself. Open-mindedness is the characteristic of the Scottish church. Implicitly, if not explicitly, truth is the first article of its creed, and all the other dogmatic articles of its creed are interpreted in the light of the truth. It is true the biblical scholars and theologians of Scotland are more conservative than those of Germany. But, for all that, some of them would have as hard a time in the American Presbyterian church as Professor Briggs had. Nor is that all. A ritualistic tendency has grown up in the Scottish church that has for its object the restoration of some liturgical and ceremonial features that were discarded at the Reformation. This movement meets with a sympathetic response from the people in the larger towns, and bids fair to revolutionize the church. Only in the remote country districts will one find the typical Presbyterians of the old days, and as they die there are none to take their places. Thus, in spite of its strong government and its uncompromising creed, Scottish Presbyterianism finds itself moving along in the stream of tendency.

"But most remarkable of all is the drift away from the severe conception of life and religion that characterized the Scottish reformers. During the last few years there has been a noteworthy change of sentiment in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. Not long ago Principal Story, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Scottish church, preached a sermon on Sabbath observance in Edinburgh. In this sermon he made a strong plea for a less rigid observance of the day, and especially for the opening of clubs, public gardens, museums, art galleries, and libraries. And he referred in scornful terms to the 'prosperous Pharisees' who oppose the opening of such places, where poor people might obtain needed rest and recreation, while they had no thought for the overworked men and women in their mills and factories, whose lives were being shortened by unrelieved toil. He told how he had visited Continental cities, and had seen workingmen spending pleasant and profitable hours on Sunday, with their families and friends, in galleries full of beautiful works of art, or listening to music fitted to elevate and refine their thoughts. That so prominent and representative a man should thus hold up the Continental Sunday for approval in a church in Scotland's capital city is a striking illustration of the change of sentiment that has come over the Scottish church to-day. It shows how difficult, if not impossible, it is for a church to resist the tendences of the time. It may refuse to change one iota of its creed; yet along with the old creed the members of the church, both ministers and people, will, perhaps unconsciously, modify that creed so as to square it with their environment. And against such a modification of creeds there is no protection, and can be no appeal."

"Holy Firecrackers."—We are all acquainted with the subtlety of the Heathen Chinee through the immortal lines of Bret Harte, if not, happily, through sad experience. We know that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, Ah Sin is

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peculiar, and that when his smile is most childlike and bland it is time to infer that he has something up his sleeve. It appears that the London Mission Board has of late been highly encouraged by the great demand for Bibles on the part of the Chinese. What this apparent outburst of desire to search the Scriptures really means is told by Mr. M. W. Mount in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (July). Mr. Mount got his information from a missionary just returned from the Celestial empire. He says:

"'Independence Day reminds me,' said the missionary from China, 'of the most encouraging and the most disillusionizing experience in my life. I had labored hard in the work of converting the Chinese to Christianity, and there was unfeigned rejoicing among all the missions in China and the churches in America when the demand for Bibles on the part of our converts culminated in orders for 84,000 Bibles in one shipment.

"'The remarkable number of new Christians thus indicated, while it occasioned much thankfulness in America, caused the heads of the missionary associations to set on foot an inquiry as to the methods employed in saving the souls of such an unusual number of Celestials, and the uses to which they put the Bibles sent them.

"'You may not know that in China the majority of the firecrackers with which we celebrate our day of national independence are made by the Chinese in their homes. Contractors for fireworks give each man a certain amount of powder and that must be made into a given number of crackers. The paper used in the manufacture he buys himself—and paper is not a cheap commodity in China. The powder furnished seldom fills the required number of crackers, but that does not disturb the Celestial in the least; he turns in his quota all the same, and the American boy, in consequence, invariably finds in each package of firecrackers a few that "won't go off."

"'I discovered that Yankee thrift had been absorbed by the heathen Chinee with much more readiness than Yankee morals. In contributing his labor toward our festival occasions he hit upon an expedient whereby a considerable profit accrued to himself. In other words, our great shipment of 84,000 Bibles had literally "gone up in smoke." They were to be had for the asking, and the Celestial conscience seems never to have suffered a pang as to their disposal for firecracker-wrappers.'"

"THE MOTHERHOOD OF GOD."

THERE are not a few signs which indicate a revival among Western nations of a belief in the very ancient doctrine of the feminine element in the Deity. It will be remembered that Edwin Markham recently published a poem entitled "The Divine Mother" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17) in connection with which he mentions the primitive belief of the Hebrews in the dual nature of the Godhead, in the image of whom the first man-woman was created. This feminine element, which of course has been recognized in almost all the great religions of the world, ancient and modern, is believed by some to have been existent in the earliest conception of the Christian trinity, in which the Holy Spirit represented the Divine Woman of the deific family. Those who accept this view find in the high reverence paid to the Virgin throughout the greater part of Christendom in all ages an indication that the religious instinct can not permanently dispense with a feminine conception of the divine nature as an object of worship. In this century several non-Catholic sects, among them the Mormons, the Shakers, and, most recent of all, the Christian Scientists, have formulated the doctrine of the Motherhood of God. Still another powerful impetus to this belief has been given of late years by the remarkable spread of Oriental philosophies and religious cults throughout Europe and America. The Hindus have from time immemorial paid reverence and worship to the Divine Feminine, and in the ancient Vedantic philosophy, which at the present moment is being promulgated throughout both the East and the West by the Swamis Vivekananda, Abhedananda, and scores of other Oriental missionaries, this holds an important place. A recent number of the London *Light* contains the following *résumé* of a lecture on this subject by the Swami Abhedananda:

"In the word 'nature' we find the clew which leads to the idea of 'the Motherhood' of God. Nature is the produced or, better still perhaps, the producer, the born or that which bears. We know nothing of the mode of being of God, and it is quite arguable—we believe it has long been held in India—that nature has been the Mother of God, in any sense in which God is conscious. The universe, says Swami Abhedananda, is a cosmos, one harmonious whole; and behind every step of evolution there is some orderly hidden purpose and energy. It is that purpose, that energy, which gives birth to all forms of life and intelligence. 'Thou art the *Parâ Prahriti*,' says an ancient Indian writing, 'the divine energy of the Supreme Being. Of Thee is born everything of the universe; therefore Thou art the Mother of the universe.' 'Wherever there is the expression of any force or power in the universe, there is the manifestation of the eternal *Prahriti* or the Divine Mother—Mother, because that energy contains the germ of the phenomenal universe, projects it into space, and preserves it when it is born.' Brahma himself is her child, and the Hindus have worshiped her time out of mind. In the Rig Veda, the most ancient of the Hindu scriptures, the Divine Mother is made to say:

"'I am the Queen of the universe, the giver of all wealth and fruits of works. I am intelligent and omniscient. Altho I am one, by My powers I appear as manifold. I cause war for protecting men, I kill the enemy and bring peace on earth. I stretch out heaven and earth. I have produced the Father. As the wind blows by itself, so I produce all phenomena by My own will. I am independent and responsible to none. I am beyond the sky, beyond this earth, My glory is the phenomenal universe; such am I by My power.'

"'Thus,' says Swami Abhedananda, 'we see the Divine Mother is all in all. We live and move and have our existence in that Divine Mother.'

"The influence of this fundamental idea is felt, says the Swami, all over India:

"'As woman represents motherhood on earth, therefore all women, whether married or unmarried, are representatives of that Almighty Divine Mother of the universe. It is for this reason women are so highly revered and honored by the Hindus. . . . In India the wives do not adopt their husbands' name, they do not merge their individuality into their husbands' as they do in the West, but they keep their own name separate. If a wife's name be Rádhá, and her husband's name be Krishna, and if we say them together, we should say Rádhá-Krishna and never Krishna-Rádhá. The wife's name must be said first.'"

The writer thinks that just as the new idea of the kinship of human nature with the divine in the doctrine of the Sonhood of Christ introduced a more humane, a tenderer, and closer conception of Deity than that of the Hebrew Jehovah, so the revivification of the doctrine of the Divine Maternity will still further add to the idea of the immanence of God now taking so deep a hold upon men through the teachings of Spinoza, Wordsworth, Whitman, and other great thinkers:

"Says the Swami:

"'As a ruler punishes his disobedient subjects, so Jehovah punished those who disobeyed Him or His laws. The duty of a subject was almost the same as that of a slave to his master. As a slave serves his master through fear of punishment, so the Hebrews served Jehovah. The transition from such a relation to that of a father to a son was indeed a grand step. It was no longer an eternal relation to power and strength, but it became a kind of kinship, a kind of internal or blood-relation, which exists between the earthly father and his son.'

"But 'the same Jehovah when considered as the Father of the universe by Jesus and His followers, did not lose this extra-cosmic nature. Even to-day the majority of the Christians can not go beyond this idea of an extra-cosmic God.' And [continues *Light*] that is where we are to-day, for the most part. What if the profound Eastern idea of the Motherhood of God, allied to our already fruitful idea of the Immanent (instead of the transcendent) God, should turn out to be the practical emancipation of the Western mind, delivering it from the anthropomorphic images that cluster about this 'extra-cosmic' God, and introducing it to a thought of God which will bring Him absolutely near?"

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GROWTH AND INFLUENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

THE wonderful increase of the Christian Endeavor movement was most prominently brought into notice at the recent international meeting at Detroit. Beginning as a local church guild at Portland, Me., in 1881, it has now reached a membership of 3,500,000, organized into 55,813 societies. During the past year, in spite of prophecies that the movement had already reached the crest of its wave of success, nearly two thousand new societies, with over one hundred thousand new members, have been added. Russia, the only large country which had hitherto been without an organization, welcomed the Christian Endeavor Society during the past year. The chief foreign countries are represented as follows according to the report of Secretary J. W. Baer:

"Great Britain has over six thousand societies, and a royal welcome awaits us next July in London. Australia has over two thousand societies, and is represented in this convention by two delegates that have traveled over six thousand miles to bring greetings from our brothers and sisters under the Southern Cross. India has 454, China 148, Africa 136, Mexico 108, West Indies 103, Germany 101, Madagascar 93, Japan 73, and on through a long list, which I must omit at this time, but can not pass by Spain, the country with whom we were at war last year. Spain, rent with war and turmoil, has more than held its own, for she has 36 societies."

In the United States there are 42,075 societies; in Canada, 3,487; in all other countries combined, 10,128. The department called "The Tenth Legion" numbers 14,700 members, while 15,000 are enrolled as comrades of "The Quiet Hour." According to the secretary's report, in England the Baptists lead in Christian Endeavor, in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists, and in the United States the Presbyterians. Mr. Baer's report concludes as follows:

"Christian Endeavor has in more ways than those already referred to, borne fruit, and is to-day one of many other agencies for increasing the membership of the churches of Christ. During the last ten years over one million and one half of our members have joined the church. Over one million and one half church-members from the ranks of Christian Endeavor in the ten years. Behold what God hath wrought."

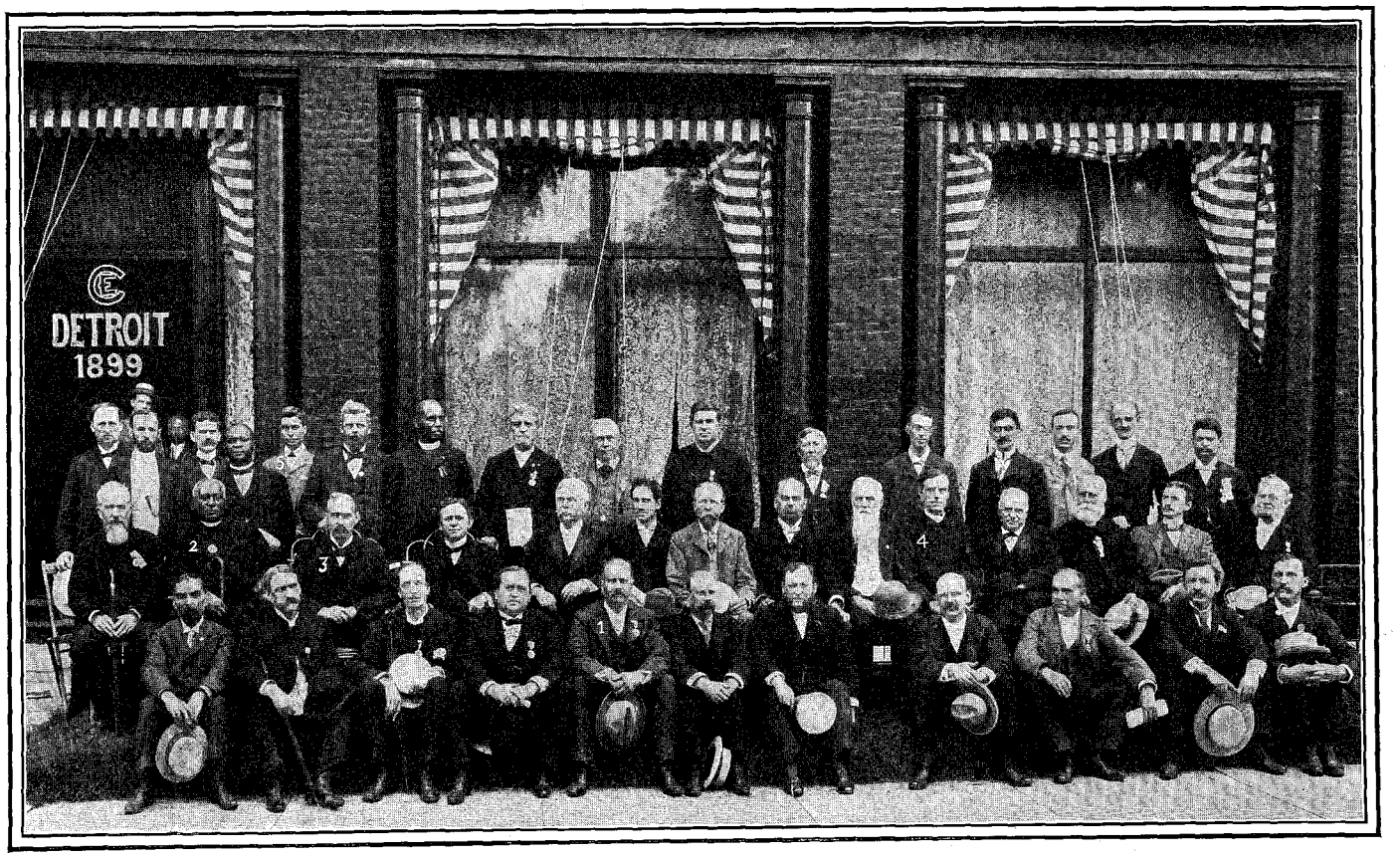
The Detroit *Free Press* finds in the present strength of the movement a most impressive illustration of "the growth of an idea":

"Eighteen years ago the pastor of an unpretentious church in Maine conceived the plan of organizing the young people of his parish into a society for systematic religious training and effort. He saw the necessity of utilizing the talent and enthusiasm of his youthful parishioners to save them from relapsing into a state of indifference and inaction in relation to spiritual things. . . . . .

"Here is a movement whose rapid growth has surpassed the progress of any cause recorded in the history of the world. Here is an organization, interdenominational and international, that annually assembles the largest concourse of accredited representatives of any sect, society, or association on either continent. In three days it is to be Detroit's privilege to look upon the impressive evidences of the magnitude and the evangelizing power of this mighty host of zealous young Christians.

"In looking for an explanation of this forward movement—the most remarkable growth of all the centuries—it must be borne in mind that religion has been the most potential force that has reached the hearts and minds of men since time began. With this inherent responsiveness to spiritual truth in the human soul to start with, it was Dr. Francis E. Clark's inspiration that the supreme necessity of organized religious effort was to direct it in hopeful, reasonable, and practical channels. . . . . .

"The broadness of the movement, being intersectional and inclusive, is likewise in accord with the spirit of largeness, love, and tolerance that is coming more and more to mark the relations of religionists in these closing years of the century. Finally, the



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

1. REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON. 2. BISHOP B. W. ARNETT. 3. PRESIDENT FRANCIS E. CLARK. 4. BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS. 5. SECRETARY JOHN WILLIS BAER.

Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.

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whole tone and trend of the Endeavor idea is to make religion practical and reasonable and its application to the relations and responsibilities of the life here so direct and clear that the young disciple will not reserve his saintliness for the regions of the blest, but live it, use it here and now."

The Detroit *News-Tribune* is impressed by the rare spectacle of a vast concourse of modern men and women fascinated by a spirit of "other-worldliness," not by money-getting or other form of self-seeking:

"Every effect has its cause. The forces that have conspired to bring together 50,000 people from the four corners of the world must be real. All the other conventions that convene in this city of conventions are explicable. The purposes, objects, and motives of them are known, and there is not the suggestion of mystery about them. Material well-being of some sort, usually of a pecuniary nature, is behind them all, and even the city that invites them to its hospitality is not without its selfish interest in receiving them. But here is the most stupendous concern of them all, from which these common motives are wholly absent. No pecuniary profit awaits these devoted members of the Christian Endeavor. No increase of knowledge in the modes and ways of getting on better in the pursuits that add to worldly and luxurious pleasures is to come to them out of the social conditions of the meeting; such gain would be loss, according to the ancient formularies of their faith. They come here wholly under the inspiration of an other-worldliness. They hold that the business of this life is not what the world calls gain, but to lay foundations for the life that has no end. The essential business of the meeting is to get increase of knowledge and fitness to bring this worldly world into the possession of the rich faith and hope they themselves enjoy. In other words, they come to give something and not to get something. It cost them time, money, and effort to do it, but they do it.

"Such a human spectacle is well worth any man's while looking at. It is even worth any man's while to try to understand it."

The Baltimore *American* says of the results of the movement:

"There is not a land beneath the sun into which it has not gone and been firmly established. Its growth has been truly wonderful, and proves the mighty power of the church directed in a practical way toward practical ends.

"This society has put to good use, in the church and for the church, the earnestness and religious enthusiasm of its young people. It has made this a mighty force, directing it, developing it, and pointing out to it the way to great results. It has formed the young people into a vast army, under one banner and under one Commander. Its work has been as wonderful as its growth. The society stands to-day the marvel of the religious world."

The Christian Intelligencer says:

"Before this movement, there were not only young people in the communion of the church, they not only composed no inconsiderable proportion of her membership, but in many live, active, working churches there were young people's societies, not, however, organically affiliated with the societies of other churches, even of the same denomination, under a constitution affording a common basis of union and action. This result has been effected by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and in this consists its great blessing to the church and to the world.

"We believe, with Dr. Clark, its founder, that it is more than a society, yielding only 'the frothy product of beardless exuberance'; it is a 'Providential movement'; one which God has sent 'to the kingdom for such a time as this' to answer theoretical atheism and infidelity in the world, and to counteract practical atheism and infidelity in the church; to substitute for the 'I don't know' of the agnostic, and the 'I doubt' of the skeptic, the 'I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded' of the Christian, and so effectually as to put the blush of shame on the cheek of the doubting and unbelieving. . . . That magnificent assemblage in Detroit last week of twenty thousand Christian Endeavor delegates, representing a constituency of three and one-third million—their prayers of faith, and songs of praise, and thrilling speech, and joy of heart, and their zeal on fire for the glory of the Master—should hush into a long silence the blare of the infidel and the whine of the pessimist."

Stevenson and the Roman Catholic Church.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Broyer, Bishop of Samoa, who knew Robert Louis Stevenson well during the latter's life in the South Pacific, has recently given some interesting information about Stevenson's religious attitude, in an interview reported in *The Catholic Press* of Sydney, Australia. Says the writer:

"We had come to talk about Samoa, and we told the bishop so. But when we should have been framing questions about Mataafa, a vision came to us of a lonely height overlooking the sea, and a still more lonely tomb that covered the last resting-place of Robert Louis Stevenson.

"It was not necessary, but we asked:

"'Did you know Stevenson?'

"Bishop Broyer smiled.

"'I knew him very well,' he said, 'for I often visited him at Vailima. Not so often as he wished me, tho. He often reproached me for not coming more frequently, but what could I do? Had I gone too much it might have aroused jealousy on the part of the English consul. Stevenson was very partial to Catholics, you know.'

"Yes, we did know, and we thought—at least it had often occurred to us—at times when we crossed passages in some of Stevenson's letters, that it was just possible that he might have . . . Well, we insinuated our thoughts to Dr. Broyer.

"He grew very grave and was silent for a time; then with deep conviction turned to us earnestly. 'I have every reason to believe,' he said, 'that had not death struck him down so suddenly, without a moment's warning, he would have become a convert to the Catholic faith. He thought deeply on religious matters, and that his heart was turned toward Catholicism there can be no doubt. He was singularly free from any taint of sectarianism, and on religious matters thought that none should be coerced. He asked his step-daughter's (Mrs. Strong) boy what religion he would like to be brought up in—Protestant or Catholic? "I would like to be a Catholic," said the lad. Whereupon Stevenson brought him to me and he was baptized in the Catholic faith. The lad, I believe, is now being educated in America.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. JOHN BROWN, of Bedford, England, author of "The Life of Bunyan," will be next year's Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale.

BISHOP HURST of the Methodist church, in an article in *The Western Christian Advocate* on the trend of criticism in Europe, especially in Germany and France, says that the tendency at present is to abandon the higher criticism and return to the long prevalent belief of the church. After indicating works of such a tendency he reaches the general conclusion that "there has been a marked increase in the number of able and scholarly critics in favor of the conservative position" in regard to the authorship and interpretation of the Scriptures.

The Outlook says that the new People's Church in Baltimore, which meets in the Lyceum Theater, is making an auspicious beginning, and the audiences are reported to be large. The church is organized to reach the floating classes of people who would be more likely to be reached by a theater meeting than by the usual church service. There is no formal creed, but instead a "Bond of Union," which is as follows: "We believe in the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Jesus Christ, and the brotherhood of Man. We believe Jesus Christ to be supreme, and we also believe that no one else has the slightest authority over our personal freedom or religious rights."

The Commonwealth, a Baptist paper of Philadelphia, gives an expression of its views on the Biblical criticism of the day in these words: "The term 'higher criticism' is, unfortunately, extremely vague. When it is referred to in pulpits or papers some think of it as a movement to destroy faith in the Bible, while others think of it as only a legitimate inquiry into the dates and composition of the books of the Bible. It is better to define our meaning if we use the term, but it is better not to use it at all. It is entirely too definite for pulpit use. But for the sake of those who are too ready to catch at every 'new view' and at every doctrine 'off color' we ought never to give the impression that higher criticism means infidelity or the highway leading to it."

POPE LEO XIII., with astonishing vitality after his recent illness, is already arranging the grand religious ceremonies to usher in the year 1900. The celebrations in Rome, says *The Criterion*, are to begin on next Christmas Day, when His Holiness will go in state to the door of St. Peter's and knock thrice with a hammer. The door will then fly open and the Pope will enter the church carrying a cross in his right hand and a candle in his left. The doors will not be closed until New Year's Day, and some of the magnificent services of the Catholic church will be celebrated during the week. This remarkable Pope is looking forward to taking a large personal share in the devotions.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

THE protection of the workingman, provisions for his old age, and the strengthening of his position as against the capitalist have been the subject of many debates in the European parliaments of late, but the result is very barren. Most of the proposals will be repeated in the winter. In Germany the establishment of regular labor chambers, which might be extended into international bureaus for the protection of workingmen, is contemplated. Herr Rösike, a prominent manufacturer of Hamburg, leads the movement, which is favorably received even in Socialist circles. Another bill deals with the subject of strikes and lockouts. It threatens state prison in the case of strikers who forcibly prevent men from returning to work, and of employers who endanger the public peace by enforcing a lockout. Employers and workingmen both object to this restriction of their right to combine. The Socialist *Vorwärts* indulges in the most bitter attacks against the Minister of the Interior. It says:

"Graf Posadowsky preaches rank anarchism. The right of the individual to interfere with the civilizing influence of organized labor must not be interfered with. This right of the stupid, the coward, the blackleg, to betray his comrades must be carefully preserved. Not the good of the whole, not the welfare of the community, is to be considered, but the sweet will of the individual. This preposterous proposal is a direct invitation of the soldiers to shoot their officers, for the will of the soldier can not logically be subjected to the command of a superior entrusted with watching over the welfare of all."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, a very Conservative paper, thinks the bill cuts both ways and threatens the capitalist as severely as the workman. The *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, an advanced Radical, says:

"It has been proven conclusively of late that the employers have organized themselves for the purpose of boycotting workmen for whom they bear a grudge. This means that workmen who are willing to work are prevented from doing so, hence the first candidates for state prison would be found in the ranks of the employers. We do not see how in that case the bill can become a law. Employers do not intend to run their neck into a noose."

However, the bill is a pet scheme of the Kaiser's, and will be again presented in the autumn. Another piece of labor legislation in Germany is the extension of the accident and invalid law, which has passed without serious opposition. In England, too, an attempt has been made to provide something better for the veterans of labor than the workhouse, but the efforts in this direction were not crowned with success. The prevalent argument seems to be that an Englishman can not be expected to accept a very small pension, so it is best not to offer him anything. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"Where is the money to come from? The taxable resources of the richest country in the world are singularly inelastic. . . . When some one specifies a tax which can be imposed without making life harder for the poor—by falling on their food, for example—a very long step will have been taken toward a solution. We ourselves can see no such tax, unless it be on the unearned increment of town lands. But that is shut out of the Unionist program. Lord Salisbury has declared that the line between the parties will henceforth be determined by questions of property—he meant, of course, the property of the very rich; the Liberals will attack, the Conservatives will defend. If that is the case, old-age pensions had better be left out of the Unionist program at once."

One of the main excuses of the present British administration for refusing to propose a pension law after the German pattern is that the British workman will not submit to compulsory thrift. His love of freedom is too great for that, even if, as in Germany, the employer and the Government pay a share. Very well, says Mr. Charles Booth, let the Government pay all, and he suggests pensions similar to those provided in Germany, 2*s*. 6*d*. for males, 1*s*. 9*d*. for females beginning at sixty, rising to 7*s*. for males and 5*s*. for females beginning at seventy. But this, many people think, would be a greater burden than the country can bear. *The Spectator* says:

"It would be totally impossible to raise the money required by merely demanding a few more pence in the pound from the long-suffering payers of income tax. Indirect taxation, enhancing the cost of living for the working classes, would also certainly have to be resorted to. And then, if some sudden national emergency arose, or the public conscience became keenly alive to some other weak spot in the body politic, on what resources could we fall back? We are a rich and strong nation, but we have no right to trench dangerously on our reserves of wealth and force for the achievement of a single social reform, however beneficial."

Justice, a Socialist organ, suggests that a pension should be paid to every workman who becomes incapacitated, never mind what his age might be. Ten shillings is the least that can be offered without insulting the workmen. How the money is to be raised the paper does not tell, but it is confident that the funds are to be had. It says:

"We know that there are plenty of all the necessaries of life, and plenty of the means for producing more, to make it easy to provide decent comfort for all. There is never any outcry about the difficulty of finding the means when it is a question of providing additional subsidies for our cormorant royal family, or voting tens of thousands to some buccaneering butcher of subject races. Oh, no, it is quite easy to provide pensions for the idlers and plunderers. It is only when it is a question of permitting the workers to share in what they have produced that alarm is expressed as to the possibility of providing the means. We do not share this alarm. The workers produce everything, and they certainly produce sufficient to maintain their own aged and infirm free from want and misery. Let us have done with cant, then, and insist on adequate and comfortable free maintenance for the aged and infirm."

The principal act of the French Government in the way of labor legislation is an extension of the accident insurance law. The state in future enters into competition with the existing insurance companies, but the aim is chiefly to provide insurance where the companies were unwilling to take risk.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

THERE is no attempt in Germany to deny that the proposed solution of the Samoan difficulty falls short of German expectation. The Germans desired a partitioning of the group, which would allow them to avoid contact with American and English officials. Against England the German feeling is certainly very strong. The British papers generally avoid mentioning the subject, but there is a conviction that the Samoan affair will influence Germany's South African policy. In lieu of other comment, most English papers give lengthy extracts from an article in the *Deutsche Revue*, Berlin. Its writer describes the effect the Samoan affair had upon Mr. Rhodes. We summarize as follows:

"Events in Samoa will arouse German public opinion against England and your railroad plans," said I to Mr. Rhodes. He looked astonished. "I have a written agreement with the Emperor and his Government," he replied. Like many people in England, he regarded public opinion in Germany as a *quantité negligeable*, and it was only when I showed him that the Emperor would never ask Parliament to guarantee the railroad if the voters were against it that he became worried. Later on he discovered that the treatment accorded to Germany influenced Anglo-German relations, and that the spirit of the German voters in

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South Africa was also affected by it. Then he exercised pressure upon the papers swayed by him. Of course he did not do this for love of Germany. His interest is in Africa alone, and he does not wish to have Germany opposed to Great Britain there. He did not approve of Admiral Kautz's behavior, and severely censured President McKinley for his behavior to Captain Coghlan after the latter had uttered insults against the Kaiser, "altho McKinley probably meant no harm, and only wished to make his bow to popular opinion in America." I remarked, however, that altho the Americans had acted brutally, England is the real stumbling-block to a satisfactory settlement.

A few Englishmen, like John G. Leigh, the American correspondent of the London *Times*, admit that "Great Britain and the United States are in the wrong," and that "the British Government endeavors to withdraw from the position taken in the matter." The majority of English papers follow their custom of dropping an unpleasant subject. So does the colonial press. The Samoan affair has vanished from their columns except when, as in the case of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, the "brutality of the Americans" is made responsible.

THE GERMAN TO THE SAMOAN KING: "Didn't I warn you against that old lady's humanity cordial?"
—*Der Floh, Vienna*

All the more lasting is the impression in Germany. The rumors which were circulated to show that German war-vessels may safely be toyed with are bitterly resented, and the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, explains how some of these popular little tales are supplied. It says:

"*Harper's Weekly* of February 25 published a series of pictures from Samoa. One of these shows the *Porpoise* and *Falke* steaming out of Apia harbor. Both vessels are evidently going fast, and thick clouds of smoke ascend from their funnels. The photographer, a Mr. Andrews, had taken this picture January 16, when a storm forced the ships to leave the harbor. On the copies he had for sale is photographed the legend: 'Apia Harbor, January 16, '99. A Northwester. Andrew.'

"This signature has been carefully cut off in the reproduction in *Harper's Weekly*, and instead we read the following explanation: 'H. B. M. S. *Porpoise*, with two forward guns trained on German war-ship *Falke*.'

"What conclusions must the reader draw when he reads in addition that 'these first photographs of the rebellion are kindly supplied by Chief Justice William L. Chambers'?"

That German planters were arrested because the British-American detachment walked into a trap is bitterly resented. "It means that a civilian is to be made responsible for the incapability of the British officer," says the *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin. Yet the German papers acknowledge that a war with Great Britain and the United States, even for the indemnity due to the Germans whose property has been destroyed, is out of the question. The Samoan affair must, however, be carefully remembered "for future reference."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, in the course of a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The English must know best what suits them. But what was the object of their behavior? Was it to teach the German nation, whose enterprise they hate, a lesson? Very well, we will remember it; remember it longer, perhaps, than our good cousins may like. At present, things go swimmingly with the English. But the political aspect may change. We will bear in mind that only a single English paper refrained from attacking us, and that paper is owned by an American. Good comes sometimes of evil, and the one good lesson taught us is the need of an adequate fleet. We may not think of creating a navy of the very first rank, but we must have marine armaments sufficient to preserve us from such treatment as France received at the hands of Great Britain some time ago. And for this the necessary grants will be made. Most of our people did not know the value of a fleet. They do now.

The destruction of property caused by the bombardment is said to be considerable, but the German Government is not likely to present claims where payment can not be enforced. Such influential publications as the Berlin *Echo* nevertheless keep the memory of losses of this kind alive, as in the case of the Denhardt claims in Witu.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE FOREIGN CRITICISMS OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

A CERTAIN amount of impatience is noticeable in the foreign comments on our Philippine war, especially in the far East, where the destruction of the trade with the Philippine Islands is most seriously felt. The *Telegraph*, Hongkong, says:

"The Americans have all along made the mistake of looking upon the Filipinos as savages, and treating them as such, and now it is too late to mend matters. At the commencement of the Spanish-American war the Americans had the trust and respect of the Filipinos, and a very small modicum of consideration and diplomacy would have enabled them to have retained those friendly feelings and to have been to-day in peaceful occupation of the country. Had any of the natives of the interior or of other islands offered opposition to the Americans, there would have been the Filipino troops at hand to act under American officers and so save the expense of maintaining and operating the large force which is at present necessary. It must not be thought that we are antagonistic to the American cause; such is not the case, but we must say and say plainly that we are sorry to see that instead of the Filipinos being introduced to the benefits of peace and a just and civilized form of government they are now likely to be cursed by a war of extermination, and all on account of the bungling and mismanagement of certain officials of the United States."

"The Filipinos begin to discover that there is mighty little difference between Spanish tyranny and American freedom," says *Jugend*, Munich; but it suggests that the wholesale massacre of the Filipinos mentioned by the Hongkong *Telegraph* is for the present prevented by the Filipinos themselves, and it pictures Aguinaldo glancing at the headlines of an American newspaper. "Great American victories," he murmurs; "I wonder who else they're fighting with?" A recent letter from Manila published in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, certainly indicates that the "round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents in Manila is very mildly worded. We quote as follows.

"MANILA, June 13.

"The Filipinos have given battle to-day in a manner very humbling to our pride, and which puts even the most pessimistic expectations in the shade. And this battle did not take place around their own strongholds, but right before the gates of Manila. What makes the matter worse is that the battle was not fought by Aguinaldo's main army, nor by the troops under General Pilar, nor by the troops of Luna—said to have been assassinated recently; but merely by the detachment which so worried the garrison of Manila in the south that General Otis never dared to send his best regulars northward. Events have proven that his caution was justified."

The writer then describes the battle much in the same way as in the official report received here, and adds:

"In the evening General Lawton had to be content to hold, with the assistance of the war-ships, the right bank of the Zapote River and to keep open the communication between Cavite and

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Manila. Inland, from Paranaque to Binacayan, the Filipinos remained masters of the position, and they continue to threaten Cavite on their left and Manila on their right."

Much censure is aroused by the manner in which our "yellow" journals continue to speak of Aguinaldo and his people, "but," says *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, "these attacks cause unimpeachable witnesses to take up the cudgels for the Filipinos." It adds:

"One of the great difficulties that confront the journalist is the difficulty of getting at the facts. . . . A flagrant example of this trouble in getting at the facts is afforded by the rebellion in the Philippines. The view that we must take of the struggle proceeding there depends largely upon the relations and dealings between Aguinaldo and the American leaders; and the credence we attach to the conflicting accounts of those relations and dealings must, in turn, depend largely upon the personality of the chief actors and narrators. The 'yellow' journals and the representatives of the neck-or-nothing jingoism of the United States, have naturally found their profit in painting the Malay president in the darkest colors. To allow that he is a patriot in any worthy sense of the term is to condemn the American campaign."

Howard Bray, writing in the Singapore *Free Press*, says:

"I am certainly the only foreigner who has enjoyed the confidence of the Filipino leaders both before and during the rebellion against Spain, and, above all, I was the medium through which Aguinaldo was brought into relation with the American Government in Singapore last April. . . . I have known the Filipinos probably better and more thoroughly than most people, and I must confess I was surprised at this unstinted and unselfish devotion, which, I submit, is, indeed, a charming trait in the character of these much-maligned people, against whom the 'free people' of the United States are committing one of the greatest crimes in history, in the name of what McKinley, with Methodistical cant and revolting hypocrisy, terms 'benevolent assimilation.'"

Every foreign paper that comes to hand shows that a wearisome and difficult war of conquest is now expected, and there are not wanting hints that President McKinley and the Republican Party will have "to pay the piper." "President McKinley's popularity is for the present impaired," says the London *Spectator*. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The man at the White House is not bedded upon roses just now. The great majority of Americans still hold that their flag, once hoisted in the Philippines, should not be hauled down; but the former enthusiasm has disappeared. . . . Resolute action is needed in the Philippines unless an agreement can be reached with the native chiefs. The President saw that, at the time peace was concluded with Spain, public opinion demanded the annexation of the Philippines, and he allowed himself to be drawn into annexation. . . . The wisest thing for him to do now is, since the soup has been cooked, to eat it."

Meanwhile our revival of the old French maxim that one nation is justified in conferring forcibly upon another the benefits of its own civilization and humanity, has led to a much stricter examination of our methods than was practised for years. It is generally denied that we have benefits to confer. Goldwin Smith, whose popularity with the British public has risen much since he has abandoned his former advocacy of Canada's union with the United States, writes as follows in the Toronto *Sun*:

"What proof can these poor people give of their worthiness to be the fathers of a nation more signal than this lavish outpouring of their blood in the struggle for independence against the overwhelming forces of iniquity? Can we believe that they would be exalted in character or made more capable of self-government by the rule of American carpet-baggers such as it was in the Southern States? This it is which, under the fine name of a reign of law and freedom, is really in store for them when they are vanquished, as vanquished they can not fail in the end to be."

Professor Smith denies that he is hostile to the United States. It is his love of truth only, he says, which compels him to express himself as in the above. *The Saturday Review* assumes that even now the United States Government confesses itself incapable of furnishing an incorrupt administration, and says:

"One of his promises was 'an honest and effective civil service' for the Philippines, but what hope is there for those distressful islands when we find that the Alaskan civil service has been handed over bodily to the political sportsman, and that the excuse given is 'the distance from Washington'? Mr. Gage's naive defense of his chief bodes no good for the new territories cut off from Washington by salt water."

There is little doubt that many Japanese sympathize with the Filipinos, but the position of Japan is not such that the Government could interfere unless forced to do so by an overwhelming outburst of public opinion. But the authorities do not encourage an agitation in this direction, and open filibustering expeditions, advertised in the papers, will hardly leave Japan for the Philippines. *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, whose opinions are accepted as semi-official, says:

"The United States Government is reported to have addressed to Japan a friendly inquiry about a rumor that supplies of arms and ammunition are being secretly sent from this country to the Filipino insurgents, and the foreign office in Tokyo is said to have been able to reply that the story had not the smallest basis of truth. We transcribe the statement because it has currency, but we attach no credence to it. The United States, having already received assurances of Japan's official resolve to strictly guard against any and every breach of neutrality, is most unlikely to formulate any fresh query on the subject. If concrete evidence of the smuggling of munitions of war were forthcoming, the United States authorities would doubtless call Japan's attention to the fact, but a mere breath of rumor would not warrant recourse to international communications, in whatever language they might be couched."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"AMERICAN brag" has come to be almost proverbial, foreigners not always appreciating the fact that what is called our brag is half the time due to American love of humor rather than to American conceit. Nowadays, however, we do not have to do all our own bragging; there are others who do some of it for us. We take the following from an article in the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, a paper not likely to be prejudiced in favor of the United States even by Anglo-Saxon sympathies:

"That citizens of the United States are given to 'blow their own trumpet' few will deny. Before condemning them wholesale, however, for indulging in so harmless a discharge of gas—which to the British public shows, perhaps, just a little want of taste—it is as well to look around and see if there is not some justification for the American's assumptive right to talk in a tone somewhat above a whisper, and brag of the achievements of his country. Without giving any opinion likely to hurt the susceptibilities of our fellow countrymen, we would advise many of them, especially the manufacturer, to take a journey over to the States and there examine the way things are done, note the machinery that is used in producing goods there, and compare it with that which obtains in similar factories in this country. Above all, moreover, pay particular attention to the workers. To an unbiassed person the difference all round can not but be noticeable and favorable to the American. There men work as if they had to, as if their very lives depended upon putting in as much labor as could be crowded into the working hours of a day, as if, indeed, they had a direct interest in the result of their toil. No one would need to go a long way in this country to find men in the pay of any industrial concern loafing about as if they were paid to learn and practise draughts or cards, or amuse their chums with entertaining gossip, when they should be head and ears in their business. . . . It may be said that the American is better paid than his British contemporary, hence this display of energy; but, if the American gets more, there can be little doubt that he earns it all. And, without condemning the working capabilities or proclivities of our own countrymen, it can not be denied that, generally speaking, the measure of their day's work is gaged by the capacity for work of the poorest workman, or at least of a very indifferent one. This restraining influence upon men of energy and ambition is demoralizing, and has played no little part, we opine, in the retrograde movement of Great Britain as the world's factory. . . . Germany, with her technical education and skill, has been looked upon too distractingly, while America might have had the attention, for it is from Western, not Eastern, trade rivals that former British controlled markets are now and will be assailed."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Holloway sends from St. Petersburg, May 13, 1899, program of the exhibition of dairy products and machines and appliances for use in dairy work, to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899, to continue one month. The exhibition consists of the following divisions and classes:

Division I.—Dairy products. Class 1: milk, cream, curds, sour cream, and other products; Class 2: all kinds of butter; Class 3: all kinds of cheese; Class 4: accessory products: koumiss (fermented milk of mares), kefir, gaseous milk and other kinds of it, milk brandy, condensed and dry milk, whey, etc.

Division II.—Dairy apparatus and machines. Class 5: apparatus and machines to work the milk, separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese kettles, pasteurisators, elevators, etc.; Class 6: apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter, and other products.

Division III.—Class 7: exhibition of the products under work.

Division IV.—Class 8: tasting division.

Division V.—Class 9: scientific division: investigations, descriptions of farms, herbaria, etc., collections, models, apparatus, adaptations for learning, reports of the dairy--schools and learning books.

Division VI.—Class 10: auxiliary substances, salt, color, ferment, abomasums, thermometers, psychrometers, etc.

Division VII.—Class 11: dairy buildings, plans, models, special adaptations for cooling, ventilation, and heating.

Division VIII. — Class 12: conservation and transportation of dairy products: ice-wagons, cooling-rooms, magazines, and samples of different kinds of packing butter, cheese, etc.

The dairy products are to be of Russian origin; the exhibition is international in regard to machinery, apparatus, kinds of packing, and means for transportation. The entrance fee is 4s. (97 cents) per square meter. Articles must be delivered to the exhibition not later than five days before opening, with the exception of machinery, which must be sent twenty days before. There will be daily demonstrations of the fabrication of dairy products and the working of machines.

The following shows the volume of shoe imports into Ecuador during the year 1898:

Country.	Value.
Belgium	$710.50
England	31,587.41
France	11,882.35
Germany	4,234.58
Spain	4,309.51
United States	8,930.99

These figures are from the custom-house records and refer exclusively to foot-wear of leather. Duties are charged by gross weight—$1.67 silver per kilogram. There is no prejudice against American goods in this country; our shoes are considered higher in grade, and perhaps in price, than those from other countries. The same is true of other lines. A number of prominent firms here carry a small line of American shoes. Competent salesmen should visit the country, in order to obtain knowledge of requirements and scope of the trade, and results would justify expense. Unless salesmen are sent, it is certain that England, France, and Germany, whose representatives exploit this field with zeal and frequency, will continue to enjoy the bulk of the business. A New York salesman recently obtained a large order, and expressed surprise at his unexpected success. Imported shoes are retailed at from $3.50 to $8 gold, according to quality. All varieties of finish are on the market, and only an expert can judge of technical requirements. Trade manuals are useful only in Spanish, as a supplement to the exertions of a salesman; otherwise, they receive no attention and are money wasted.

It seems to be generally admitted that German beet sugar, when once it comes into competition with the Cuban product, must go to the wall. In casting about for some way of saving the industry from utter destruction, many plans have been proposed, but the most available seems to be to "increase home consumption." To this end, it is proposed to issue sugar as a ration to the soldiers and to encourage farmers to feed it to stock, especially to hogs. Of course, this will necessitate the cheapening of the article, and the only way this can be effectually accomplished is to abolish the taxes now paid on sugar consumed in Germany, and reduce or entirely discontinue sugar bounties.

The following statistics of the consumption of sugar in Europe and America, taken from the last monthly report of Herr Licht, statistician of the beet sugar industry of the German empire, show conclusively that there is ample room for a large increase of its use in Germany:

Country.	Population.	Sugar used per capita per annum. Pounds.
England	39,972,000	91.31
Switzerland	2,990,000	52.11
Denmark	2,340,000	48.83
Sweden and Norway	7,031,000	40.74
Holland	4,938,000	34.41
France	38,539,000	31.02
Germany	54,168,000	30.22
Belgium	6,495,000	23.08
Austria	45,391,000	17.84
Portugal	5,105,000	14.24
Russia	106,250,000	12.61
Spain	17,913,000	8.09
Rumania	5,505,000	7.21
Turkey	24,082,000	7.08
Italy	31,300,000	6.28
Greece	2,433,000	6.24
Bulgaria	3,312,000	5 53
Servia	2,345,000	4.72
All Europe	400,109,000	25.42
United States	72,807,000	59.30

Consul-General Lincoln writes from Antwerp, May 5, 1899:

"At the second quarterly sale held on the 2d and 3d instant, the ivory offered and sold was as follows: About 133,411 pounds Kongo hard, 9,472 pounds Kongo soft, 18,026 pounds Angola, 9,918

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pounds Gaboon, 1,221 pounds Zanzibar soft, and 994 pounds Senegal and Gold Coast. The total was about 173,042 pounds, as compared with 128,568 pounds in 1898, 162,214 pounds in 1897, and 146,682 pounds in 1896. The bidding was very active, the prices established showing an advance of from 9.6 to 19.3 cents per 2,204 pounds for the heavy and medium weight tusks and 19.3 cents for the scrivailles. For tusks for bangles, however, there was a fall in price of about 19.3 cents. There was a considerable increase in the value of soft ivory, varying from 57.9 to 96.5 cents per 2,204 pounds. Stock on hand this day is about 206,075 pounds, against 127,832 pounds in 1898, 185,136 pounds in 1897, and 236,930 pounds in 1896. The next quarterly sale will be held on August 1."

Consul Metcalf, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, reports the recent establishment of a weekly line of steamers from that port to Finland, carrying passengers, mails, and freight. One steamer has already arrived at Newcastle with above 200 emigrants on board, en route for the United States.

PERSONALS.

A YOUNG officer who served under General Wood in the second battle of Santiago—that against disease—says a writer in *The New Voice*, has returned with some stories and descriptions that throw new light, or at any rate more light, on the doctor-soldier who has won the whole country's enthusiastic admiration and confidence. "I saw General Wood," declares this officer, "at his desk for three days when, I really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again, and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote." Here, too, is a significant detail: "He is a man who talks with his eye, and you know what he means. Clear blue eyes they are, attractive in their mildness, but they can be 'cold enough to give you a chill,' as one of his men said." And the general not only works himself, which is no rare merit, but he inspires others with his own energy and forgetfulness of self. "Somehow or other," we read, "he makes you feel that the complaining man is a sickly sort of creature, undeserving of pity. I know of two instances of men who were born kickers and had the worst sort of reputation for fault-finding down in Alabama, where they came from, and if you were to see them now you would think that they would suffer the worst possible torture without an ejaculation. The change in their character has simply come about by their being brought into close contact with the general."

THE death of Augustin Daly, says the New York *Tribune*, removes the most distinguished figure among the dramatic managers of America since the time of Lester Wallack, and the most powerful and most important intellectual force that has been operant in the American theatre since the best days of Edwin Booth. Mr. Daly was animated by the highest ambition, and in all his relations with the stage he was conscious of a solemn responsibility and acted from motives that were conscientious and noble.

The early part of his career as a manager was, naturally, marked by some wildness of experiment, but he soon obtained a firm control of the business and of his resources, and shaped the clear policy of aiming at the best, and from that purpose he never deviated. He gathered the ablest men and women in the dramatic profession: he presented the best plays that were available; he made the theater important, and he kept it worthy of sympathy and support of the most refined taste and of the best intellect of his time.

His fertility of resource seemed inexhaustible. He was quick to decide, and the energy with which he moved in the execution of his plans was all the more splendid because it was never deranged by tumult nor marred by ostentation. As long as he had a finely intelligent public with which to deal, and until the actors of the old school began to die away, giving place to the cohorts of the drawing room, he touched nothing that did not succeed.

He has earned a great renown and has left an imperishable example. His character was marked by some eccentricities—for he liked to hide his virtues and to seem indifferent and hard, but it was a thin disguise. He had encountered much ingratitude, and his experience had made him stern in judgment and somewhat cold and austere in manner; but those who know him well knew that his probity was like a rock; and they will remember him now as a man of perfect honesty, of inflexible principle, of a most affectionate heart, and of a temperament marked by singular simplicity, generosity, and tenderness. The passion of his life was to deserve true success and beneficent power in his vocation by the genuine and unquestionable merit of his deeds.

His life was completely free from pretense and flurry. He had a distinct design, and he worked for its accomplishment with an industry that never slept. He was a deeply religious man, and his absolute faith, combined with his great firmness and force of character, made him resolute to meet every trial and calm in the face of every danger.

AN interesting account of the early career of Empress Eugenie is given by Mme. Clara Tschudi, in a recently published biography.

Eugenie is by blood and inheritance an adventuress. Kirkpatric, her maternal grandfather, was a canny Scotchman, who married a Spanish woman and kept a wine-store at Malaga, where he started as a small retailer and grew rich. One of his two daughters who waited upon the customers, Manuela, had an overpowering ambition and an insatiable vanity. Whether true or not, she got it into her head that she was of royal lineage. With a sneer in her heart she doled out wine to the Malaga peasantry and entertained her great dreams.

"Manuela was far from being a true Spaniard. A Spanish woman is as a rule indolent and ignorant. . . . But it was otherwise with Kirkpatric's daughter. . . . She was a Spaniard, but at the same time possessed the energy of the Scotchwoman, a quality without which her dreams and wishes could never have been realized."

As the wine-shop grew in importance there came to it a Spanish colonel of artillery, Don Cipiario. He was a true soldier and a real hidalgo. He later became the Count of Montijo. Manuela set about to entrap the don with her smiles and bewitching glances across the wine-cup. When Scotch genius is in earnest it never fails, and she bagged him and became the Countess of Montijo. To them two daughters were born, Franciska Teresia in 1825 and Maria Eugenia Ignacia Augustina, May 5, 1826. The couple were poverty-stricken, but the count's eldest brother was immensely rich and childless, and his wealth at his death would go to the count and countess if his opposition to

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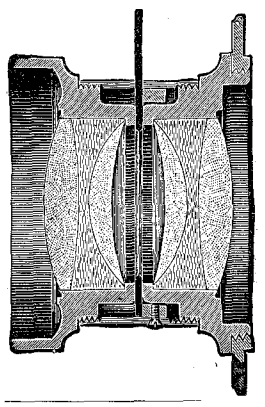
their marriage could be removed. The clever Manuela soon made a friend of the brother and later got his money. She then took her husband and two children to Madrid, where she plunged into the highest social swirl. She was a wild, daring woman, not valuing any too high a virtuous name, altho she guarded her daughters' innocence with a jealous care. Tiring of her plain husband, she left Madrid in 1834 for extensive travel in Europe. In 1837 she put her two girls in school at the Sacred Heart in Paris. Altho a countess, she could not shake off the reputation of an adventuress, and she hurried back to Madrid to gain a more fixed position by seeking admittance to the court. Soon after her two daughters returned.

IT was there that Eugénie's career really begins. She fell desperately in love with a man who loved her but was forced to choose her sister. She took poison, but was discovered. After this she was no longer a "retired shy girl, but became an eccentric, exacting coquette, who sought forgetfulness of the past in a vortex of dissipation." Her ambition and vanity became like her mother's. She frequented the theaters, bullfights, and places still more *risque*. She got a place as one of Isabell's maids of honor, but her reputation for riding in male attire and bathing in a curious costume and carrying in hand a riding-whip and dagger frightened hidalgos as suitors. The silly and immoral Isabella dismissed the young woman from her circle. Her mother, who was the queen's camerara, was also dismissed for scandal. The mother then tried to persuade her daughter to take the veil, but without success. The two left Madrid and set out to lead a life of roving.

It is supposed that Louis Napoleon came across Eugénie in London in 1847 or 1848. Napoleon was a notoriously unsuccessful suitor. No women could ever feel any attachment for him, and up to this time his prospects were not an inducement. Eugénie first appeared in the court circles of Napoleon in 1852. It is certain that he then had no idea of marrying her, One of his followers, Fralin de Persigny, called on the countess and explained to her that considerations of state would not allow his master to share his throne with Eugénie. The countess curtly dismissed Napoleon's emissary. Napoleon, who had been snubbed by about every woman in Europe "fit to be his wife," could not endure this last snub, so pressed his suit. His family strenuously opposed the match, but on January 29, 1853, the civil marriage took place, followed by the grand pageant at Notre Dame. Mme, Tschudi gives a pleasing description of Eugénie as she appeared on this occasion. But only three persons were pleased—Napoleon, Eugénie, and her mother.

IT is doubtful whether there is any author now before the public who receives as large an amount of remuneration for his literary labors as Rudyard Kipling, whose illness has aroused deep sympathy throughout the world. *The British Weekly* publishes this paragraph on the subject:

"Rudyard Kipling has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £240. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition, Mr. Kipling receives payment from America, India, and the colonies. This will probably bring up the price of the stories to about £500 each, making £4,000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. This will not amount to less than about £4,000, so that for each story the author ultimately receives not less than £1,000. Whether these high prices will be kept up is very doubtful. If the cheap magazinism succeeds in injuring the older periodicals, they can not be maintained. It remains to be seen whether the public cares much for names, and it must be remembered that the papers with the largest circulation in this country do not depend upon names at all. I remember some years ago Mr. Kipling contributed one of his best pieces of work, better work by a great deal than he has been doing lately, to a monthly review. The editor informed me that not one extra copy of the periodical was sold."



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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Classed.—Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—*Boston Globe.*

The Common Fate.—Like everybody else, the sea waves arrive at the shore in great style, but they go away broke.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Chicago Debutantes.—"I don't believe that he has sand enough to propose." "You might help him a little. If he hasn't sand, he has plenty of rocks."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Youthful Bluffer.—DOLLY: "Dick, I've seen the Obelisk in Central Park."

DICK: "Huh! That's nothin'. I've seen 'em feed it!"—*The New Voice.*

Valued Classmate.—FATHER: "Who is the best writer in your class, Bobby?"

BOBBY: "Jack Bulger. He writes the excuses for every feller in the class."—*Judge.*

Division of Labor.—"Look at poor Mrs. Jones dragging that heavy hose around, sprinkling their yard." "That's all right. Listen to Mr. Jones. He's putting the baby to sleep."—*Chicago Record.*

In Chicago's "Elite" Directory.—"Long before I met you I heard of your family," said the Count. "Yes," replied the beautiful girl coolly. "I believe papa is quoted in Bradstreet's."—*Chicago Post.*

With the Hunting Set.—MISS CHASE: "That sporting widow who got the brush to-day has been in at the death a good many times."

MISS HUNT: "Yes, and each of them left her a fortune."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Not a Good Year for It.—"Maria, do you feel any symptoms of your regular annual attack of hay fever yet?" "Not yet." "Well, you'd better not have it this year at all. I've lost too much money on wheat."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Devoted Father.—FOND MOTHER (listening to baby's cries): "What a sweet-toned voice she has, dear. She'll be a splendid singer. We must send her to Italy and have her voice cultivated."

BRUTAL FATHER: "Send her now."—*Tid-Bits.*

His Version.—"Haven't you and your friend gotten through that argument yet?" "It isn't any argument," answered the opinionated man, resentfully. "I am merely telling him the facts in the case, and he is so obtuse that he can't understand."—*Washington Star.*

A Wise Girl.—"I know the secret of your birth!" hissed Reginald J. Porter after Miss Clytie T. Maginnis had rejected him. "Indeed you do not," she replied emphatically. "I cut the birth page out of the family Bible years ago."—*Detroit Free Press.*

To Avoid Misapprehension.—GUEST: "Ah!

RELIEF FROM RHEUMATICS..

Mr. W. H. Jenkins writes from Topeka, Kan., under date of August 5th, 1898:

GENTS: Several years ago I was crippled with rheumatism, and for 162 weeks I was unable to do business of any kind, and in that time I have expended nearly $3,000. I had given up all hope.

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Then you are a musician? What instrument do you play?"

MUSICIAN: "The first fiddle."

HIS WIFE (emphatically): "But only in the orchestra!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Their Limitations.—"Some of those post-office people are very clever. They can read illegible writing and deliver letters when the address is worse than a Chinese puzzle." "Yes; but they can't help out the man who forgets to mail his wife's letters."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Settled.—"Have you made up your mind what college you will send your boy to?" "Oh, yes. That's all settled." "What one is it?" "What one! Didn't three boat races and the baseball championship all go to one institution this year? What one! Say, you amuse me with your fool questions."—*Chicago Post.*

Accepts the Situation.—"Why, darling," exclaimed the pretty bride of three weeks as she rushed to embrace her husband, "how good it was of you to skip baseball once and come home early! You're just too sweet." And he accepted it all without saying a word about there being no game.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Bright Little Pupil.—"Give me some familiar proverb about birds," said the teacher. Tommy Tucker raised his hand. "The early bird ——" He paused a moment, and tried it again. "The early bird——" "Yes," said the teacher, encouragingly. "That's right." "The early bird gathers no moss."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wherein He Stands Alone.—MISS CAUSTIQUE: "So you are engaged to that Mr. Atkinson, are you? Now, tell me honestly, what can you see in him that distinguishes him from all other men in the world whom you have met?"

MISS PASSTE (with unlooked-for frankness)—"He asked me to be his wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

Weaving a Spell.—HE: "I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling."

SHE: "Yes?"

HE: "Yes, indeed. Take "parlour," for instance; having "u" in it makes all the difference in the world."—*Boston Christian Register.*

Wouldn't Offend.—An old negro once, in relating his religious experience, avowed that he had seen the devil in bodily form. Upon being asked whether his satanic majesty presented himself as a white man or a black one, the honest darkey replied: "Neither white nor very black, but of a grizzly gray."—*Augusta (Ga.), Chronicle.*

Getting Even.—"Oh, yes," said the stocky man with the square jaw, "my married life is quite a happy one." "Glad to hear it," said the thin man with the thin hair. "Got any particular system?" "Well, yes. Whenever my wife get's into a tantrum I go out and find the fellow who introduced us and give him another licking."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Ineligible.—PILSON: "Are you going to take part in that guessing contest?"

DIDSON: "Oh, no; they'd rule me out as a professional."

PILSON: "Professional?"

DILSON: "Yes; you know I am connected with the Weather Bureau."—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Ate Too Fast.—HICKS: "They have music during luncheon. Let's go there."

WICKS: "No. I used to go there, but it gave me indigestion."

HICKS: "Cooking bad?"

WICKS: "No, it was the music. They play nothing but rag-time marches and quicksteps."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Author's Incredulity.—In his anguish the author cried aloud. "You don't read the manuscripts you reject!" he protested. Here the editor smiled the sweet, wan smile peculiar to his kind. "You are mistaken," he replied, with gentle insistence. "We not only read the manuscripts we reject, but the manuscripts we print, as well." Ah, who could believe that.—*Detroit Journal.*

Quite Absurd.—HARRY: "I had a letter to-day from Mrs. Mustudseed, the Christian Scientist who treated Aunt Hannah."

DICK: "What did she have to say?"

HARRY: "Oh, nothing much. She said she was pained because we had not settled with her."

DICK: "And, of course, you replied to her that there is no such thing as pain; that it is only a creature of the imagination?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Habituated to Solitude.—MR. NEWLYWED (of Lonelyville): "I've been to the employment agency and got a jewel of a cook—coming to-morrow, dear. Said she'd just as leave live here as not, and was three years steady in her last place, just as lonesome as this."

MRS. NEWLYWED: "And where was that?"

MR. NEWLYWED: "I forgot whether she said it was on a whaler or a lumber schooner, but I know she'll like Lonelyville."—*Judge.*

Current Events.

Monday, July 17.

—The **American** newspaper **correspondents** at **Manila** unite in **a formal complaint,** cabled by way of Hongkong, against the press censorship, and declare that the **situation** is **worse than** has been **supposed** in this country.

—The **trolley strike in Brooklyn** continues, but with decreasing prospects of success.

—The **street-railway employees at Cleveland, Ohio, strike** again, claiming that the company has broken its promises.

—The supreme court of Colorado decides that the **eight-hour law** is unconstitutional.

—It is reported that the **Transvaal** Government will adopt **a franchise law** that will **terminate the strained relations** with Great Britain.

Tuesday, July 18.

—The State Department makes public **reports** received **from Manila, contradicting the gloomy statements** of the correspondents as to conditions there.

—Advices from **Samoa** say that **fighting** has broken out between the forces of the rival kings, and **several chiefs** have been **killed.** A despatch also shows that Chief Justice Chambers intends to resign.

—The American representatives sign at the State Department a **reciprocity treaty** relating to British Guiana.

—Negotiations of the **Franco-American treaty** are resumed at the State Department.

—**Rioting** occurs in **Brooklyn** in connection with the trolley strike. An elevated railroad pillar is blown up by dynamiters; twenty-one arrests are made.

—**Secretary Alger** returns to Washington from his visit to Vice-President Hobart at Long Branch,

—The **Transvaal** Volksraad adopts the seven-year franchise proposition, which will probably **avert the trouble with Great Britain.**

Wednesday, July 19.

—**Secretary of War Alger presents his resignation,** to take effect at the pleasure of the President.

—A **Manila** despatch says that the total **rainfall** there thus far in July has been **35 inches**; and in the last 31 hours 12 inches of rain have fallen.

—The Brooklyn **trolley strike extends to New York City. Mobs** have frequent clashes with the police and many arrests are made, but the disorder continues.

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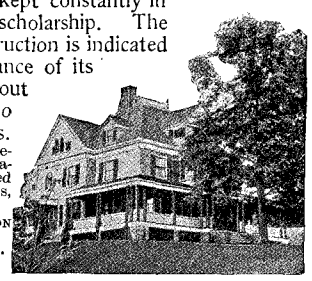

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—**Mt. Ætna** is in **eruption. Earthquake shocks** in Italy have done considerable damage.

—**San Salvador** is reported to be in a state of **siege** as the result of revolutionary plotting.

—Senator T. C. Platt gives out a statement in **defense of** the work of **the Administration's** course in the Philippines.

Thursday, July 20.

—The President **accepts the resignation of Secretary Alger,** to take effect August 1.

—General Otis reports that the **whole country around Manila is flooded** and that the troops on the outposts have suffered severely.

—The **trolley strike** in New York **decreases in importance,** and comparative order was preserved by the police, and cars were run with police protection. In Brooklyn the company ran about 90 per cent. of the cars.

—The protracted struggle over the silver issue at the Democratic National Committee meeting in Chicago failed to materialize.

—Thirty-four articles of the **arbitration** summary were adopted at **The Hague** peace conference. Firing of explosives from balloons will be prohibited.

—Admiral Dewey is received at Trieste with distinguished honors.

Friday, July 21.

—A **company** of the Sixth Infantry surprised a force of **450 natives** on the island of **Negros,** and **killed 115** and wounded many. The **American loss** was one killed and one wounded.

—General **Otis** cabled a **denial** of the **charges** of the newspaper correspondents.

—The **floods around Manila** will stop extensive military operations for some time.

—**Governor Pingree,** of Michigan, makes public a statement sharply **criticising the President** for his treatment of General Alger.

—**Col. Robert G. Ingersoll,** the famous agnostic, **dies** at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

—Mobs of **strikers** in Cleveland commit depredations with **dynamite,** and the **militia** are **called out.**

—The strike in New York and Brooklyn appears to be at an end.

—**Five Italians** are **lynched** in Louisiana for the fatal wounding of a doctor who shot a goat belonging to one of the Italians.

—Admiral Dewey is banqueted at Trieste.

—The British admiralty announces that **England** will continue to maintain a **naval power equal to that of France and Russia.**

Saturday, July 22.

—A Manila despatch via Hongkong says that **many sick and wounded** are in the hospitals, and that **General Otis** has **disapproved** a request for **more surgeons.**

—**Elihu Root,** of New York, accepts the **War portfolio,** succeeding General Alger.

—The **Italian Chargé d'Affaires** in Washington made representations to the State Department in regard to the **lynching of five Italians** in Louisiana.

—The President issued a proclamation putting in force the **reciprocity arrangement with Portugal** recently negotiated.

—The signing of a **reciprocity treaty with France** is regarded as assured by the officials who are conducting the negotiations.

—The **militia** were **called out** in **Cleveland** to suppress disorder and protect lives and property while the street car strike continues.

—Reports from Honolulu indicate that one side of the great volcano Mauna Loa has fallen in.

—The new **torpedo-boat** *Dahlgren* made a **record mile** in a trial on the Kennebec River, Me.

—The Third Committee at The Hague **adopted the arbitration scheme** as a whole.

—At the grounds of the Queen's Club, the **Oxford and Cambridge** athletes **defeated** representatives of **Yale and Harvard** in five out of nine contests.

Sunday, July 23.

—A movement for the **independence of the church in the Philippines** resulted in the excommunication of its leader.

—A report from Trieste says that Admiral Dewey will remain there for ten days.

—Authorities at **Havana** have taken measures to **check gambling.**

—There was considerable **rioting** in connection with the street-car strike **in Cleveland; a street car** was **wrecked** by an explosion, and a **woman fatally hurt.**

—The **negroes** who committed the assault on Mrs. Ogletree, in the presence of her husband, were **lynched in Georgia.**

—**Fire** in a grain elevator in **Toledo** caused a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

—The **Epworth League Convention** closed in Indianapolis, and will meet in San Francisco in 1901.

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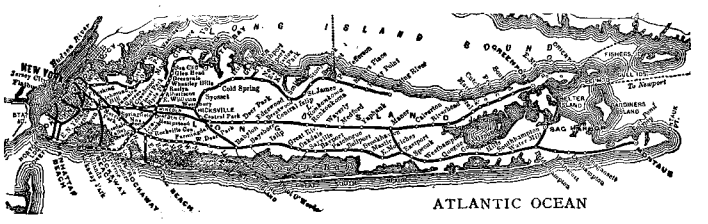

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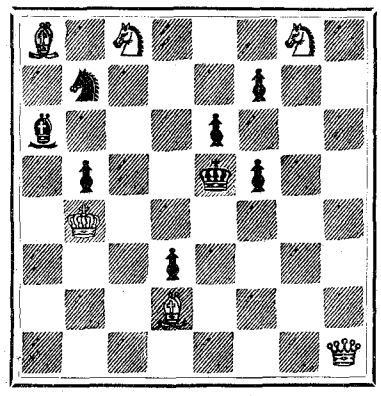
Problem 400.

BY H. M. DA COSTA, AMSTERDAM.

Black—Eight Pieces.



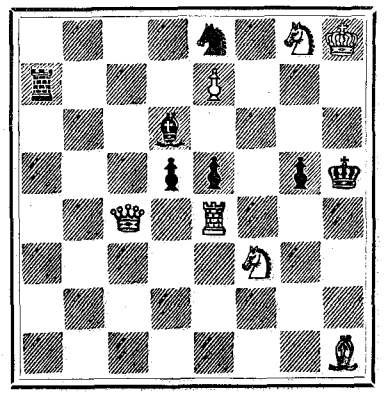
White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 401.

BY ED. BETSCH-MANSKOPF.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 394.

Key-move, B—Q 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; G. E. Heddon and J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; D. E. Thomas, F. Rhodes, E. Hatton, and H. Moore, Center, Ind.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla.

Comments: "A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "In Mackenzie's best vein"—I. W. B.; "A very good two-er"—C. F. P.; "A clever piece of work"—F. H. J.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Very pretty and quite difficult"—M. M.; "Difficult for a two-mover"—A K.; "Leads a beginner into temptations"—J. A.

Very many of our solvers were caught in the traps cunningly laid by the Blind Problematist; (1) B—Kt 5, answered by Kt x R. (2) Q—K 7, answered by Kt (B 5) x Kt. (3) Q x B, answered, also, by Kt x Kt.

No. 395.

1. R—K R 4 / K—B 4 — 2. Kt—Q 3, ch / K—Q 5 — 3. Kt—B 3, mate

1. ..... / 2. K—Kt 3 — 3. R—R 6, mate

Other variations depend on these.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. F. P., C. R. O., M. M., A K., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., G. E. H. and J. R. W.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Only medium; key, however, hard to find"—M. W. H.; "A curious conglomerate with a cunning key"—I. W. B; "A very hard Brazilian nut"—F. H. J.; "Difficult key"—C. R. O.; "Beautiful with difficult key"—M. M.; "A subtle stroke"—A. K.; "Eluded me for a long time"—G. P.; "Locked the door and threw the key in the well"—C. F. P.

As M. M. prophesied, this has proved a "Waterloo." A number of solvers gave it up as insolvable; others tried R—K sq, R—K 3, and R—Q 3. The idea of the problem is to pin the 2d Kt P so that White can mate by Kt—B 3.

G. E. H. and J. R. W. got 391, 392, 393. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., D. E. T., F. R., B. H., and H. M. were successful with 392, 393. J. A. and M. Walsh, Cincinnati, send solution of 390 (Q—Kt 4, and not Q—K 4 as a typographical error made it). Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex., is to be credited with 390, 391, 392. The Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala., and G. W. S V, Canton, Miss., found the way of doing 390 and 392.

The London *Times*, commenting upon the "sneers" we sometimes hear by those who affect a lordly position over the "*mere* problem-student," says, concerning problem-solving: "As a matter of fact the ordinary player misses many of the beauties and delights of Chess by declining to devote himself to study and analysis. Much so-called Chess is mere skittling and wood-shifting."

The Great Morphy.

Commenting on this game, the Chess-editor of *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, says:

"The following superb specimen of blindfold simultaneous play was contested at Paris in the winter of 1858 as one of eight parties contested by Paul Morphy against the strongest aggregation of players that the Café de la Régence could furnish. We have no hesitation in saying that, considering the strength of Morphy's antagonists and especially that of Mr. Baucher, who was really almost of master strength, we consider it the most wonderful blindfold game ever produced.

Philidor's Defense.

PAUL MORPHY. *White.*	T. BAUCHER. *Black.*	PAUL MORPHY. *White.*	T. BAUCHER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—B 4	P—R 4
2 Kt-K B 3	P—Q 3	15 P—B 5	K R—B sq
3 P—Q 4	P x P	16 Kt—K 6	R—K Kt sq
4 Q x P	Kt—Q B 3	17 P—R 4	Kt—Kt 5
5 B—Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	18 Q—K 2	Kt—K 4
6 B x Kt	B x B	19 B—Kt 3	Q—B sq
7 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	20 B x Kt	Q P x B
8 B—R 4	Kt—R 3	21 R—B 3	B—Q 2
9 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	22 R—R 3	P—R 3
10 Castles(K R)	Castles	23 Q—Q 2	K—R 2
11 Q-B 4 (ch)	K—R sq	24 Q x B	B—Q 3
12 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 2	25 R x P(ch)	K x R
13 Q R-Q sq	R—B 2	26 R—Q 3	K—R 4
		27 Q—B 7(ch)	

And White wins.

Lasker's Latest Record.

While Lasker's score in the recent London Tourney was as good as any ever made, yet there have been others that equaled it. We give the records made by several of the masters in former tournaments; but the question still remains whether or not any ever played against thirteen men as strong, as distinguished, as masterful, as those from whom Lasker won first-prize in London.

Date.	*Place and Winner.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per. ct.*
1857	New York, Morphy	14	1	.933
1862	London, Anderssen	12	1	.923
1872	London, Steinitz	7	0	1.000
1873	Vienna, Steinitz.....	22½	4½	.833
1881	Berlin, Blackburne.....	14	2	.875
1883	London, Zukertort.....	22	4	.846
1890	Manchester, Tarrasch..	15½	3½	.816
1899	London, Lasker.....	22½	4½	.833

London International Tournament, 1899.

The following table shows the results of the tournament:

THE FULL SCORE.

Players.	Totals.		Lasker.	Janowski	Maroczy	Pillsbury	Schlechter	Blackburne	Tschigorin	Showalter	Mason	Cohn	Steinitz	Lee	Bird	Tinsley	Teichmann
Lasker		Won.		½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Lost.		½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Janowski		Won.	½ ½		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0
		Lost.	½ ½		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1
Maroczy		Won.	½ ½	0 1		½ ½	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½ ½	1 0		½ ½	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Pillsbury		Won.	½ ½	1 0	½ ½		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½ ½	0 1	½ ½		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Schlechter		Won.	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	0 1		½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0
		Lost.	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	1 0		½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1
Blackburne		Won.	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	1	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Tschigorin		Won.	½	1 0	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	1 0		½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½	0 1	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	0 1		½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Showalter		Won.	½	½ ½	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	0 1	½ ½		1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½	½ ½	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	1 0	½ ½		0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Mason		Won.	½	1 0	½ ½	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Cohn		Won.	½	½ ½	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	1 0		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	½	½ ½	½ ½	1 0	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	½ ½	0 1		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Steinitz		Won.	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Lee		Won.	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	1 0		½ ½	1 0	1 0
		Lost.	1	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	0 1		½ ½	0 1	0 1
Bird		Won.	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1	½ ½		1 0	1 0
		Lost.	1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0	½ ½		0 1	0 1
Tinsley		Won.	0	½ ½	0 1	0 1	½ ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0		1 0
		Lost.	1	½ ½	1 0	1 0	½ ½	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1		0 1
Teichmann		Won.	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	
		Lost.	1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	

An examination of this table shows that Lasker lost one game, to Blackburne; he drew one game with Janowski, Maroczy, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Mason, Cohn, and Steinitz, and won all the other games.

Janowski lost seven games, to Lasker, Maroczy and Pillsbury, both games to Mason, and to Schlechter and Bird. He drew with Lasker, Blackburne, Showalter, and Tinsley. Maroczy lost only four games, to Lasker, Janowski, Tschigorin, and Mason; but he drew ten games, with Lasker, both to Pillsbury and Schlechter, with Blackburne, Showalter, Steinitz, Lee, and Bird. Pillsbury lost five games, to Lasker, Janowski, both to Blackburne, Tschigorin; and he drew with Lasker, both with Maroczy, with Schlechter, both with Showalter, with Bird and Teichmann. Schlechter lost six games, to Lasker, both to Janowski, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Cohn, and Steinitz; he drew with Lasker, both with Maroczy, with Pillsbury, Blackburne, Showalter, Mason, and Cohn. Blackburne lost eight games, to Lasker, Janowski, Maroczy, Schlechter, Tschigorin, Showalter, Cohn, and Steinitz. Showalter won only eight games, from Blackburne, Steinitz, both from Lee and Bird, from Tinsley, and Teichmann. The poor showing of Steinitz is one of the strange things of this Tourney. This is the first time in his career that he has not been with the winners, and yet he won from Janowski and Blackburne.

End-Game Studies.

No. 4.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

The following position is from actual play:

WHITE (7 pieces): K on K 3; B on K 5; Kt on K R 6; R on K Kt 7; Ps on K B 6, K R 4, Q Kt 2.

BLACK (7 pieces): K on K R sq; B on K B 2; Rs on K B sq and Q Kt 2; Ps on K R 4, Q Kt 6, Q R 5.

Black to play. What result?

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